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PREFACE.

A HEARTY desire to contribute something to the improvement of the domestic architecture and the rural taste of our country, has been the motive which has influenced me in preparing this little volume. With us, almost every man either builds, or looks forward to building, a home for himself at some period of his life ; it may be only a log hut, or at most a rustic cottage, but perhaps also, a villa, or a mansion. As yet, however, our houses are mostly either of the plainest and most meagre description, or, if of a more ambitious, they are frequently of a more objectionable character—shingle palaces of very questionable convenience, and not in the least adapted, by their domestic and rural beauty, to harmonize with our lovely natural landscapes.

Now I am desirous that every one who lives in the country, and in a country house, should be in some degree conversant with domestic architecture, not only because it will be likely to improve the comfort of his own house, and hence all the houses in the country, but that it will enlarge his mind, and give him new sources of enjoyment.

It is not my especial object at this moment to dwell upon the superior convenience which may be realized in our houses by a more familiar acquaintance with architecture. The advantages of an ingeniously arranged and nicely adapted plan, over one carelessly and ill-contrived, are so obvious to the reason of every one, that they are self-evident. This is the ground work of domestic architecture, recognized as all important by all mankind, and some ingenuity and familiarity with practical details are only ne-

cessary to give us compact, convenient, and comfortable houses, with the same means and in the same space as the most awkward and unpleasing forms.

But I am still more anxious to inspire in the minds of my readers and countrymen more lively perceptions of the BEAUTIFUL, in every thing that relates to our houses and grounds. I wish to awaken a quicker sense of the grace, the elegance, or the picturesqueness of fine forms that are capable of being produced in these by Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening—a sense will not only refine and elevate the mind, but pour into it new and infinite resources of delight. There are perhaps a few upon whose souls nearly all emanations of beauty fall impressionless ; but there are also many who see the Beautiful in nature and art only feebly and dimly, either from the want of proper media through which to view her, or a little direction as to where she is to be found. How many, too, are there who even discover the Beautiful in a picture or a statue, who yet fail to admire her rounding with lines of grace, and touching with shades of harmony all common nature, and pervading silently all material forms ! “ Men,” says Goethe, “ are so inclined to content themselves with what is commonest, so easily do the spirit and the sense grow dead to the impression of the Beautiful and the Perfect, that every person should strive to nourish in his mind the faculty of feeling these things by every thing in his power, for no man can bear to be wholly deprived of such enjoyment ; it is only because they are not used to taste of what is excellent, that the generality of people take delight in silly and insipid things, provided they be new. For this reason, every day one ought to see a fine picture, read a good poem, hear a little song, and if it were possible, to speak a few reasonable words.”

It is in this regard, that I wish to inspire all persons with a love of beautiful forms and a desire to assemble them around their daily walks of life. I wish them to ap-

preciate how superior is the charm of that home where we discover the tasteful cottage or villa, and the well designed and neatly kept garden or grounds, full of beauty and harmony, not the less beautiful and harmonious because simple and limited, and to become aware that these superior forms, and the higher and more refined enjoyment derived from them, may be had at the same cost and with the same labor as a clumsy dwelling, and its uncouth and ill designed accessories.

More than all, I desire to see these sentiments cherished for their pure moral tendency. "All BEAUTY is an outward expression of inward good," and so closely are the Beautiful and the True allied, that we shall find, if we become sincere lovers of the grace, the harmony, and the loveliness, with which rural homes and rural life are capable of being invested, that we are silently opening our hearts to an influence which is higher and deeper than the mere *symbol*; and that if we have worshipped in the true spirit, we shall have caught a nearer glimpse of the Great Master whose words, in all his material universe, are written in lines of Beauty.

And how much happiness, how much pure pleasure, that strengthens and invigorates our best and holiest affections, is there not experienced in bestowing upon our homes something of grace and loveliness—in making the place dearest to our hearts a sunny spot where the social sympathies take shelter securely under the shadowy eaves, or grow and entwine trustfully with the tall trees or wreathed vines that cluster around, as if striving to shut out whatever of bitterness or strife may be found in the open highways of the world. What an unfailing barrier against vice, immorality, and bad habits, are those tastes which lead us to embellish a home, to which at all times and in all places, we turn with delight, as being the object and the scene of our fondest cares, labours, and enjoyments, whose humble roof, whose shady porch, whose verdant

lawn and smiling flowers, all breathe forth to us, in true earnest tones, a domestic feeling, that at once purifies the heart, and binds us more closely to our fellow beings.

In this volume, the first yet published in this country devoted to Rural Architecture, I am conscious of offering but a slight and imperfect contribution to this important subject, which I trust will be the precursor of more varied and complete works from others, adapted to our peculiar wants and climate. The very great interest now beginning to manifest itself in rural improvements of every kind, leads us to believe and to hope, that at no very distant day our country residences may rival the "cottage homes of England," so universally, and so justly admired.

The relation between a country house and its "surroundings," have led me to consider, under the term Residences, both the architectural and the gardening designs. To constitute an agreeable whole, these should indeed have a harmonious correspondence one with the other; and although most of the following designs have not actually been carried into execution, yet it is believed that they will, either entirely or in part, be found adapted to many cases of every day occurrence, or at least, furnish hints for variations suitable for peculiar circumstances and situations.

My acknowledgments are due to J. Notman, Esq. Architect, of Philadelphia, for the architectural portion of Design IX; and to Alexander J. Davis, Esq. Architect, of New-York, for that of Design X, and for a general revision of the architectural drawings and details.

A. J. D.

Botanic Garden and Nurseries, }
Newburgh, N. Y., June, 1842. }

CONTENTS.

ARCHITECTURAL SUGGESTIONS.

LEADING principles of domestic architecture, and their importance, p. 9. The principle of utility or Fitness, p. 10. Value of a convenient arrangement, p. 10. Different wants in a cottage, p. 12. Labour saving fixtures, p. 13. The mode of construction, and materials most suitable, p. 16. Fitness in furniture, p. 19. The principle of Propriety, or Expression of Purpose, p. 19. Features most characteristic of this expression, p. 20. The colour of the exterior of cottages, p. 22. Architecture as an art of taste and imagination, p. 25. Beauty of form. The Principle of Unity, p. 26. Of Uniformity and Symmetry, p. 27. Of Harmony and Variety, p. 29. Different styles in architecture, p. 29. Relation of domestic architecture, p. 30. The most suitable styles for this country, p. 32. The sentiment of architecture, p. 33.

DESIGN I.

A SUBURBAN COTTAGE.

Description of the plan of the house, and its internal arrangements, p. 36. Remarks on its external effect, p. 38. Details of construction, p. 39. Chimneys should be placed in the inner walls, p. 40. Estimate, p. 40. Laying out the garden, p. 41. List of creepers for a trellis, p. 42. Choice fruits for the kitchen garden, p. 43. Training them to a trellis, p. 44. The ornamental portion, p. 45. Sweet scented shrubs, to be planted near the windows, p. 46. Border flowers, p. 48. Care necessary to keep the whole in order, p. 49.

DESIGN II.

A COTTAGE IN THE ENGLISH, OR RURAL GOTHIC STYLE.

Object in view in arranging the interior, p. 50. Explanation of the plans, p. 51. Beauty of this style of cottage, p. 53. Introduction of the veranda, p. 53. The chimney-tops, p. 54. Construction and details, p. 55. Estimate, p. 56. Laying out the garden, p. 56. Trees to be introduced ; disposing the kitchen garden, p. 59.

DESIGN III.

A COTTAGE IN THE POINTED, OR TUDOR STYLE.

The situation, p. 61. Size of this cottage suited to the generality of wants in this country, p. 62. Arrangement of the principal floor, p. 62. Of the second floor, p. 66. Of the basement, p. 67. Degree of decoration to be employed. The proper materials, p. 69. Introduction of shutters, p. 69. Finish of the interior, p. 70. Details of the exterior, p. 71. The dumb waiter described, p. 73. Estimate, p. 74. Arrangement of the grounds, p. 74. Sunk fence, or *ha-ha*, p. 77. Trees most in keeping with the place, p. 77. Preparation of the soil for planting trees, p. 78. Arrangement of trees in the natural style of landscape gardening, and what constitutes the art, p. 80. Flower beds, p. 80. List of the finest hardy ornamental trees of foreign and native growth, suitable for planting in groups and masses, p. 81. List of 42 choice fruit trees, for the orchard of this design, p. 87.

DESIGN IV.

AN ORNAMENTAL FARM-HOUSE.

Aim in this design, p. 88. Reasons why a farmers' house should be tasteful, 89. Description of the first floor plan, p. 90. Of the second floor, p. 91. Why the Rural Gothic style is adopted, p. 91. The material considered, p. 92. Details of construction and the estimate, p. 93. The *Ferme Ornée*, or ornamental portion of the farm, p. 94. Trees to be employed for ornament, p. 96. The introduction of hedges, and the best plants for this purpose, p. 97. Rendering fences ornamental by creepers, p. 98. Harmonizing the adjacent portions of the farm; list of apples for the orchard, p. 98.

DESIGN V.

A COTTAGE VILLA IN THE BRACKETTED MODE.

Bold character of this mode of building; its adaptation to this country, and to the south, p. 99. The plan of the principal floor, p. 100. Superior effect of one large apartment for the drawing-room, p. 101. The second floor and the basement arrangements, p. 102. Variation of this design as constructed in wood, p. 103. Details; the chimney and porch, p. 105; the brackets and siding, p. 106. Construction of the water-closet, p. 107. Estimate, p. 108. Laying out the ground, p. 108. The ornamental portions, the kitchen and fruit gardens, p. 111. Hints

for the detached green-house, p. 112. Treatment of the hill in the rear, p. 112. Preparation and treatment necessary to produce a fine lawn, p. 113. The flower-beds cut in the turf, and reasons why this is a superior method of arranging them, p. 114. List of beautiful Verbenas and ever-blooming Roses, for these beds, p. 115. Treatment of the long flower borders, p. 116. List of perennial border flowers, arranged according to their height, and period of blooming, p. 117.

DESIGN VI.

AN IRREGULAR VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE, BRACKETTED.

Beauty of irregularity in buildings, and reasons why an irregular design will be disliked by some, and greatly preferred by others, p. 124. Elegant domestic features of the Italian style, p. 125. The accommodation of the principal floor of this design, p. 125. Of the chamber floor, p. 126. Trees in keeping with the style, p. 127. Construction, p. 127. Estimate, p. 128. Laying out the grounds, p. 128. Natural character of the situation, and the way in which it should be treated, p. 129. Advantages of walks made in natural woods, p. 130. The importance of studying the natural expression of the place, and of making our improvements harmonize with it, p. 131. The orchard and fruit garden, p. 132. List of the finest varieties of fruit, p. 133. Hints for their cultivation, and for securing them against insects, p. 136.

DESIGN VII.

AN IRREGULAR COTTAGE IN THE OLD ENGLISH STYLE.

Character of the old English cottage, and reasons why it should only be built in appropriate situations, p. 137. Domestic expression, the characteristic of this style, p. 138. Examination of the interior, p. 138. Fitting up and furnishing, p. 139. Plan of the chamber story, p. 140. Construction and details, p. 142. Care necessary in executing a design of this kind, p. 143. Estimate, p. 144. Laying out the grounds, p. 144. Mode of thinning out a wooded surface, p. 146. Management of the walks, p. 147. An irregular flower garden, p. 148. *A cottage in the same style, suitable as a gate lodge to this residence, or for a small family,* p. 149. Beauty of vines and climbing plants on cottages, p. 150.

DESIGN VIII.

A VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE.

Grecian and Italian architecture compared; characteristic quality of the latter, p. 151. Situation suitable for this villa. The terrace; its

beauty and utility ; union between the house and grounds, p. 153 ; exterior features, p. 153 ; of the second floor, p. 154. Comparative cost, and the facility of making additions to buildings in the Italian style, p. 155. Construction and details, p. 156. Estimate, p. 157. Arrangement of the grounds, p. 157. The architectural flower garden described, p. 185. Elegant effect of vases, etc., in connexion with garden scenery, p. 160. Pedestals for vases, p. 161. Details of the garden ; construction and supply of the fountain, p. 162.

DESIGN IX.

A COTTAGE IN THE ITALIAN OR TUSCAN STYLE.

Description of this cottage ; the principal floor, p. 164. The second floor, and basement accommodation, p. 165. Arrangement of the ground, with a view to combine utility and beauty, p. 166. The orchard and kitchen garden, p. 167. Attached conservatory, p. 170.

DESIGN X.

A VILLA IN THE GOTHIC, OR POINTED STYLE.

Character of the exterior, p. 171. Complete interior arrangement, p. 172. The dining, drawing-room and library, and other apartments of the principal floor, p. 172. The second floor and basement accommodation, p. 173. Estimate, p. 174. Arrangement of the grounds ; treatment of the approach, p. 175. Care and judgment necessary in opening a wooded surface, p. 177.

ADDENDA.

Cements for the exterior of buildings, p. 179. Building contracts, p. 182. Employment of architects and professional men, p. 185.

COTTAGE RESIDENCES.

ARCHITECTURAL SUGGESTIONS.

"True Taste is an excellent economist. She confines her choice to few objects, and delights to produce great effects by small means; while False Taste is forever sighing after the new and rare; and reminds us, in her works, of the scholar of Appelles, who, not being able to paint his Helen beautiful, determined to make her fine."

THERE are certain leading principles connected with architecture, which earnestly demand our attention on the very threshold of the subject. In an indefinite manner they are, perhaps, acknowledged by all intelligent minds, but they are only distinctly and clearly understood by those, who, having analyzed the expressions or characters inherent in various forms and modes of building, have traced the impressions derived, whether of utility or beauty, to their proper origin. When the mind has arrived at this point, the satisfaction it enjoys in an admirable work, is proportionably greater; in the same manner (though in less degree) as the 'devout astronomer' enjoys, with a far more intelligent and fervent rapture, his starry gaze, than the ignorant eye that sees only a myriad of lights hung above to dispel the gloom of midnight.

As the first object of a dwelling is to afford a shelter to

man, the first principle belonging to architecture grows out of this primary necessity, and it is called the principle of **FITNESS** or *usefulness*. After this, man naturally desires to give some distinctive character to his own habitation, to mark its superiority to those devoted to animals. This gives rise to the principle of *Expression of PURPOSE*. Finally, the love of the beautiful, inherent in all finer natures, and its exhibition in certain acknowledged forms, has created the principle of the *expression of Style*. In other words, all these principles may be regarded as sources of beauty in domestic architecture; Fitness being the *beauty of utility*; Expression of purpose, the *beauty of propriety*; and Expression of Style, the *beauty of form and sentiment*, which is the highest in the scale. We shall say a few words in illustration of our ideas on each particular division.

Fitness, or use, is the first principle to be considered in all buildings. Those indeed who care little for any other character in a dwelling, generally pride themselves upon the amount of convenience they have been able to realize in it; and nothing could be in worse taste than to embellish or decorate a dwelling-house which is wanting in comfort, as the beautiful is never satisfactory when not allied with the true.

In a dwelling-house, our every day comfort is so entirely dependant on a convenient arrangement of the rooms, or plan of the interior, that this is universally acknowledged to be the most important consideration. To have the principal rooms or apartments situated on the most favourable side of the house with regard to aspect, in order that they may be light, warm, or airy, and, in respect to

view, that they may command the finest prospects, are desiderata in every kind of dwelling. In all climates the stormy quarters are the worst aspects, and the fair weather quarters the best ones. Thus in the middle states a south-west aspect (all other things being equal) is the best for the finest rooms, and a north-east the most disagreeable. In hot climates, a north exposure may be agreeable on account of its coolness, but in all temperate latitudes, a southern one is more desirable for the entire year.

In arranging the different apartments of a cottage or villa, great variations will naturally arise out of peculiar circumstances, mode of living, or individual wants of the family by whom it is to be inhabited. Thus, a small family living a secluded life, or one composed of infirm persons, would prefer to have their sleeping apartments, their kitchen, and other conveniences, on the same floor with the parlour or living room, even at the expense of one or two handsome rooms, for the sake of the greater convenience in conducting domestic affairs, and the greater ease and comfort thereby realized. On the other hand, a family fond of social intercourse, and accustomed to entertain moderately, would greatly prefer, in a cottage or villa of moderate size, to have several handsome apartments, as a drawing-room, library, dining-room, etc., occupying almost exclusively the principal floor, placing the kitchen and its offices in the basement, and the bedrooms in the second story. This arrangement would perhaps be less convenient in a few respects for the family, but it would be more elegant and more satisfactory for the kind of residence intended—each department of the house being complete in itself, and intruding itself but little on the attention of the

family or guests when not required to be visible, which is the *ideal* of domestic accommodation. A kitchen on the first floor has the advantage of being more accessible, and more completely under the *surveillance* of the mistress of the house, but, on the other hand, it is open to the objection of being occasionally offensive in the matter of sound, sight, and smells, unless, in the case of large houses, where these may be excluded by long passages and double doors. Some families have a decided literary taste, and to them a library would be an indispensable apartment, while others, caring less for books, would in the same space prefer a bedroom. We mention these circumstances to show in what a relative sense the term fitness, as regards accommodation, must be used, and how many peculiar circumstances must be considered before we can pronounce decidedly upon the merits or demerits of a plan. What may be entirely fit and convenient for one, would be considered quite unsuitable for another. Hence the great difficulty of arranging plans exactly suited to all wants. And hence the importance of all persons, and especially ladies, who understand best the principle of convenience, acquiring some architectural knowledge. There are doubtless many desiring to build a cottage, who will find no one of the plans hereafter submitted precisely what they want, and this will be found to arise mainly from their having certain peculiar wants growing out of their habits, or position, for which no artist, not familiar with them, could possibly provide.

There are some rules of fitness of nearly universal application. Thus a dining-room should obviously have connected with it, either a pantry or a large closet, or both :

and it should be so placed as to afford easy ingress and egress to, and from the kitchen. The drawing-room, parlour, or finest apartment, should look out on the most beautiful view, either over a distant prospect, if there be such; or, if not, upon the fine home landscape of trees, lawn, or flower-garden. A library may occupy a more secluded position, and requires less attention to outward circumstances, as the *matériel* from whence it dispenses enjoyment is within itself. Again, there are other minor points more generally understood, which may be considered under this principle, and to which we need scarcely allude. Among these are the construction of proper drains to the kitchen and basement, the introduction of water pipes, cisterns, etc. A bathing room requires little space, and may be easily constructed in any cottage, and its great importance to health renders it a most desirable feature in all our houses. No dwelling can be considered complete which has not a water-closet under its roof, though the expense may yet for some time prevent their general introduction in small cottages.

In a country like ours, where the population is comparatively sparse, civil rights equal, and wages high, good servants or domestics are comparatively rare, and not likely to retain their places for a long time. The maximum of comfort, therefore, is found to consist in employing the smallest number of servants actually necessary. This may be greatly facilitated by having all the apartments conveniently arranged with reference to their various uses, and still further by introducing certain kinds of domestic labour-saving apparatus to lessen the amount of service required, or to render its performance easy. Among those

which we would, from experience, especially recommend for cottages, are the rising cupboard or dumb waiter, the speaking tube, and the rotary pump.

The rising cupboard is only required in the case of a basement kitchen, and, in this instance, it will be found to render the labour of carrying the dinner to and from the kitchen, much easier than that experienced in bringing it from a kitchen on the same floor, with less risk of broken china or dishes. The unsightly appearance of a cupboard rising through the floor in a corner of the dining-room, is obviated by having it enclosed by a fixed case, like a small side-board, and its construction we shall show hereafter.

Speaking tubes are merely common tin tubes one and a half inches in diameter, terminated by mouth pieces, one of which is in the kitchen, the other in the desired apartment. They will usually only be required in two rooms, viz., the dining-room and the family bedroom, and in constructing the house they may be introduced and led through the partitions at a very trifling cost. They save much time and labour, as by their aid we may be able to communicate our wants in a whisper from the chamber floor to the kitchen, and have them complied with more speedily than we should be able in the ordinary mode, by the use of the bell only, to bring the servant to our room to learn our wishes.

The rotary pump may be considered as supplying the place in a cottage of the extensive arrangement of water pipes introduced in the best mansions for supplying the upper or chamber story with water. A rotary pump, placed in some convenient position in the hall of the chamber floor of a cottage, and communicating by a leaden

pipe with a cistern outside, may be said to place an abundant supply of water within a few steps of every bedroom in that story. This, it is evident, will save much labour in carrying water daily, to say nothing of the comfort of having a fresh supply within reach at any moment. The introduction of a complete set of water pipes in a house is expensive, and to keep them in repair is a considerable additional tax, but the comparative cheapness and efficiency of the rotary pump, (which is the neatest and most complete apparatus,) render it, or something of this same description, an almost indispensable convenience in a cottage of more than one story.

The universally acknowledged utility of closets, renders it unnecessary for us to say any thing to direct attention to them under this head. In the principal story, a pantry or closets are a necessary accompaniment to the dining or living room, but are scarcely required in connexion with any of the other apartments. Bedrooms always require at least one closet to each, and more will be found convenient. One, or sometimes two, may always be provided, in a chamber having a fire-place, by enclosing the space on one side of the chimney breast, and in all cottage villas, or villas of good size, one or two bedrooms should be provided with dressing-rooms attached, which will be found to add greatly to the real comfort of the apartment. Some persons, however, have such a passion for closets, that they not unfrequently destroy all the merit of a plan, by cutting up the interior so as to afford them in abundance. A plan of very moderate size will perhaps only afford a few rooms of good size and proportion, which would be injured or destroyed by cutting off many closets.

It is far better to substitute wardrobes, or moveable closets, than thus to sacrifice *all* space, and elegance of arrangement, to convenience.

The mode of construction, and the materials employed, are also comprised under the head of fitness. In this country, from the great abundance and cheapness of wood, it has, until within a few years, been almost the only material employed in constructing country houses; but as timber has become scarcer in the forest, it has become dearer, until in many parts of the Atlantic states stone, or brick, is equally economical. Wood is acknowledged by all architects to be the worst material for building, and should never be employed when it is in the power of the builder to use any other. Its want of durability, the expense of painting it and keeping it in repair, and its frailness and liability to decay by the action of the weather, are all very serious objections to it as a material for dwelling-houses. A cottage of wood is, from the thinness of the exterior, necessarily warmer in summer, and colder in winter, than one built of more solid materials. Filling in with brick decreases this objection, but does not entirely remove it. In point of taste, a house built of wood strikes us the least agreeably, as our pleasure in beholding a beautiful form is marred by the idea of the frailness of the material composing that form. We are aware that the almost universal prevalence of wooden country houses in the United States has weakened this impression, but the strength with which it strikes an European, accustomed to solidity and permanence in a dwelling, is the best proof of the truth of our remark. And even in this country, the change of feeling which is daily taking place on this sub-

ject, shows very plainly in how little estimation wood will be held as a building material, compared with brick or stone, by the next generation.

Brick is the next best material to wood, and is every day coming into more general use. The walls formed of it, if well constructed, have a solidity and permanence appropriate for a dwelling and requiring little cost to keep them in good repair. The offensive hue of red brick walls in the country, is easily removed by colouring them any agreeable tint, which will also render them dryer and more permanent. Brick-and-stucco (that is, a wall built of rough bricks and coated exteriorly with a cement) is, when well executed, one of the best materials for cottages or villas. It is much warmer and dryer than wood, or even stone, and is equal to the latter in external effect, when marked off and coloured to resemble it. We have no doubt that in a short time it will have a very general preference in most sections of the country.*

Stone is generally conceded to be superior, on the whole, to any other material for building. This is owing to its great durability and solidity, both in expression and in reality; and to its requiring no trouble to keep it in repair, as it suffers little or no injury from the action of the elements.

When houses are built of brick, or stone, the interior plastering should never be put directly upon the inner

* The common hydraulic cements of New-York are unfit for plastering the exterior of houses, and many persons who have only seen these employed (mixed perhaps with dirty, instead of sharp, clean, sand) suppose that all cements are equally liable to crumble by exposure to damp and frost. The cement (or hydraulic limes) of Connecticut and Pennsylvania are greatly superior for stucco, or external plaster, becoming, when well applied, nearly as firm and durable as stone.

face of the wall, as is sometimes done by careless or ignorant mechanics : but the lathing, upon which it is formed, should always be separated from the solid wall by what is technically called "furring off," which leaves a space of two or more inches between the solid wall, and that of plaster. This vacuity is, of course, occupied by air, which is a better non-conductor than any wall, prevents effectually the penetration of all dampness, and renders the wall warmer than would three times the same thickness of solid material.

When we are necessarily restricted to the employment of a certain material, both fitness and good taste require that there should be a correspondence between the material used and the style adopted for the building. Heavy and massive architecture, a temple, or a castle, or a mansion, should be built of stone only, or some solid enduring substance, but cottages in some light and fanciful styles may with more propriety be erected in wood, that material being in harmony with the expression of the form and outlines. There cannot well be a greater violation of correct taste, than to build a Gothic castellated villa with thin wooden boards. It is a species of counterfeit coin which will never pass current with cultivated minds. De Tocqueville, in his remarks on the spirit in which the Americans cultivate the arts, says, "when I arrived for the first time at New-York, by that part of the Atlantic ocean which is called the Narrows, I was surprised to perceive along the shore, at some distance from the city, a considerable number of palaces of white marble, several of which were built after the models of ancient architecture." His surprise was still greater, however, when he went the next

day to inspect the temple that had particularly attracted his notice, to find that its imposing portico was supported by huge *columns of painted wood!*

Something might be said on the subject of fitness, with regard to the furniture and interior decoration of our dwelling-houses. There is a great charm about a country house fitted up or furnished simply, appropriately, and comfortably. A profusion of mirrors, of gilding, or of chairs or sofas too magnificent except for show, strikes us disagreeably amid the freshness, the silence, and simplicity of nature, which quietly looks us in the face at every window of a house in the country.

The *expression of purpose* in architecture is conveyed by features in a building, or by its whole appearance, suggesting the end in view, or the purpose for which it is intended. A church, for example, is easily known by its spire, or a barn by its plain large doors and the absence of chimneys, and the reason acknowledges a satisfaction in finding them to be what they appear, or, in other words, with the *truthfulness* of their expression. Whatever, therefore, tends to heighten expression of purpose, must grow out of some quality which connects itself in the mind with the use for which it is designed, and a genuine mode of increasing our admiration of any building, is to render it expressive of the purpose for which it is built.

Although, at first thought, it would appear that persons would be little likely to fall into error in violating the truthfulness of a building, yet examples do not unfrequently occur. Some of our dwelling-houses are so meagre and comfortless in their exteriors, that one might be fairly pardoned for supposing them barns, and, on the other hand,

we have seen stables so decorated with green shutters and pilasters, that they have actually been mistaken for dwelling-houses. A blind passion for a particular style of building may also tend to destroy expression of purpose. It would certainly be difficult for a stranger in some of our towns, where the taste for Grecian temples prevails, to distinguish with accuracy between a church, a bank, and a hall of justice.

Not only should the whole house have a general character denoting the end in view, but every portion of it should be made, as far as possible, to convey the same impression. The various useful features entering into its composition, should all be expressive of the end for which they are intended, and should appear to answer their purpose. Thus large windows indicate spacious and well ventilated apartments, and although propriety requires the windows of the principal rooms to be made larger than those of the chamber story, yet the latter should not be shorn of their due proportions so as to be expressive of imperfect accommodation. One of the most common errors, which of late has crept into our suburban builders' heads, is the introduction of short attic windows into the second or third story of their houses. However satisfactory such dwellings may otherwise be, the expression of low and confined chambers, conveyed by these cramped windows, destroys all pleasure in contemplating their exteriors.

The prominent features conveying expression of purpose in dwelling-houses are, the chimneys, the windows, and the porch, veranda, or piazza ; and for this reason, whenever it is desired to raise the character of a cottage or villa above mediocrity, attention should first be bestowed on these portions of the building.

The chimney tops, in all countries where fires are used, are decidedly expressive of purpose, as they are associated with all our ideas of warmth, the cheerful fire-side, and the social winter circle. The learned Bishop Hall says,

“Look to the tower’d chimnies, which should be
The wind-pipes of good hospitalitie.”

“In every human habitation,” says Loudon, “these chimney tops ought to be conspicuous objects, because they are its essential characteristics. They distinguish apartments destined for human beings from those designed for lodging cattle. They also distinguish a dwelling-house from a manufactory or workshop, by their size, number, form, or disposition.” As chimney tops are thus so essential a part of dwelling-houses, we should endeavour to render them pleasing objects and increase their importance by making them ornamental. The clumsy mass of bricks should be enlivened and rendered elegant by varying its form, ornamenting its sides, and summit, or separating the whole into distinct flues, forming a cluster, in modes of which there are a multitude of suitable examples in the various styles of architecture. The chimney tops generally occupy the highest portions of the roof breaking against the sky boldly, and, if enriched, will not only increase the expression of purpose, but add also the picturesque beauty of the composition.

The porch, the veranda, or the piazza, are highly characteristic features, and no dwelling-house can be considered complete without one or more of them. The entrance door, even in the humblest cottage, should always be a conspicuous feature in its front, and it may be rendered

so, by a porch or veranda of some kind, which will serve to keep the entrance dry and warm in inclement weather. In all countries like ours, where there are hot summers, a veranda, piazza or colonnade, is a necessary and delightful appendage to a dwelling-house, and in fact during a considerable part of the year, frequently becomes the favourite lounging apartment of the family. Hence a broad shady veranda suggests ideas of comfort and is highly expressive of purpose. For the same reason bay or oriel windows, balconies, and terraces, added to villas, increase their interest, not only by their beauty of form, but by their denoting more forcibly those elegant enjoyments which belong to the habitation of man in a cultivated and refined state of society.

The *colour* of buildings may very properly be made to increase their expression of truthfulness. Thus a barn or stable being regarded entirely in a useful point of view, may have a quiet, unobtrusive tone of colour, while a cottage or villa should be of a cheerful mellow hue harmonizing with the verdure of the country. A mansion may very properly have a graver colour than a cottage, to be in unison with its greater dignity and extent. There is one colour, however, frequently employed by house painters, which we feel bound to protest against most heartily, as entirely unsuitable, and in bad taste. This is *white*, which is so universally applied to our wooden houses of every size and description. The glaring nature of this colour, when seen in contrast with the soft green of foliage, renders it extremely unpleasant to an eye attuned to harmony of colouring, and nothing but its very great prevalence in the United States could render even men of some taste so

heedless of its bad effect. No painter of landscapes, that has possessed a name, was ever guilty of displaying in his pictures a glaring white house, but, on the contrary, the buildings introduced by the great masters have uniformly a mellow softened shade of colour, in exquisite keeping with the surrounding objects.*

We shall quote on this subject some remarks in point by Uvedale Price, whose name is a high authority.† “One of the most charming effects of sunshine, is its giving to objects not merely light, but that mellow golden hue so beautiful in itself, and which, when diffused as in a fine evening over the whole landscape, creates that rich union and harmony so enchanting in nature and Claude. In any scene, whether real or painted, when such harmony prevails, the least discordancy in colour would disturb the eye : but if we suppose a single object of a glaring white to be introduced, the whole attention, in spite of all our efforts to the contrary, will be drawn to that one point ; if many such objects be scattered about, the eye will be distracted among them. Again, (to consider it in another view,) when the sun breaks out in gleams, there is something that delights and surprises, in seeing an object, before only visible, lighted up in splendour, and then gradually sinking into shade : but a whitened object is already lighted up ; it remains so when every thing else has retired into obscurity ; it still forces itself into notice, still impudently stares you in the face. An object of a sober tint,

* To render the effect still worse, our modern builders paint their venetian window shutters a bright green ! A cool dark green would be in better taste, and more agreeable to the eye, both from the exterior and the interior.

† Essays on the Picturesque.

unexpectedly gilded by the sun, is like a serious countenance suddenly lighted up by a smile : a whitened object, like the eternal grin of a fool." There may be a little sarcasm in the tone of these remarks, but that they are strictly true every fine colourist will admit.

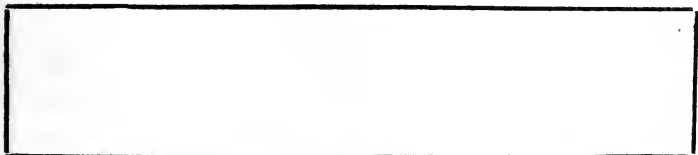
As it is difficult to convey in words a proper idea of delicate shades of colour, and as we think the subject one of very great importance in domestic architecture, we have given specimens on the opposite page of six shades of colour highly suitable for the exterior of cottages and villas. A, B, and C, are shades of gray, and E, F, G, of drab or fawn colour, which will be found pleasing and harmonious in any situation in the country. Stuccoed or cemented buildings should be marked off in courses, and tinted to resemble some mellow stone ; Bath, Portland stone, or any other of the light free-stone shades, are generally most agreeable.

A person of correct architectural taste will carry his feeling of artistical propriety into the interior of his house, and confer on each apartment, by expression of purpose, a kind of individuality. Thus, in a complete cottage-villa, the hall will be grave and simple in character, a few plain seats its principal furniture ; the library sober and dignified, or bookish and learned in its air ; the dining-room cheerful, with a hospitable sideboard and table ; the drawing-room lively or brilliant, adorned with pictures or other objects in art, and evincing more elegance and gayety of tone in its colours and furniture. The bedrooms would be simple, or only pretty, with abundant ventilation, and ceilings of full height, and not low or contracted.

We have thus sketched the ground work upon which



A



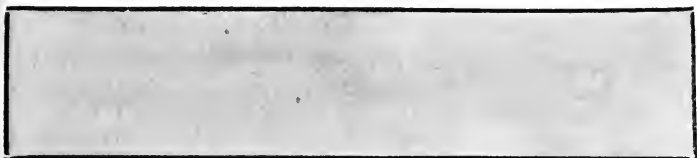
B



C



D



E



F

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

•

The diagram shows a 2D hexagonal lattice of atoms. A central atom is highlighted. A hexagonal unit cell is outlined. The lattice constant is labeled 'a' and the vertical distance between layers is labeled 'z'.

architecture rests, fitness and expression of purpose, but architecture which goes no further is only a useful, not a *fine art*. It is only *building*. The true artist breathes a life and soul, *which is beauty*, into the dead utilitarian materials, stone and wood, and they speak a language that is understood as readily as that of animate nature. The mechanic blocks out the stone from the quarry, he even gives to it the semblance of the human form, but the sculptor only moulds the cold marble into a passion or a sentiment that endures for ages, and strikes men of speech dumb with its voiceless eloquence. A Greek temple, or an old cathedral, speaks to the soul of all men as audibly as could a Demosthenes. Even a Swiss chalêt, with its drooping, shadowy eaves, or an old English cottage, with its quaint peaked gables, each embodies a sentiment in its peculiar form, which takes hold of the mind, and convinces us that, in some way or other, it has a living power. To reproduce the beautiful in this manner, and to infuse a spirit and a grace in forms otherwise only admirable for their usefulness, is the *ideal* of architecture as an art of taste, and its inspiration may be seen here and there in some humble nook-hidden cottage, as well as in the dome of St. Peters.

As all the satisfaction which the reason experiences in building as a useful art, arises from fitness, and expression of purpose, so all the delight which the imagination receives from architecture as an art of taste, is derived from *beauty of form*, and from the *sentiment* associated with certain modes of building long prevalent in any age or country.

Aside from certain styles of architecture, which have

received the approbation of all men for their acknowledged beauty, and which are generally followed by architects, there are also some leading rules which should govern us in the composition of buildings in any style, however simple, because they are inherent sources of beauty, common to all styles.

The first of these is the principle of Unity, a principle of the highest importance in all works of art. There should be an unity of design in all portions of the same building, showing, by a correspondence of its various parts, that they all originated in the same mind; an unity of forms, producing harmony instead of a discordant whole; an unity of style, avoiding the introduction in an established mode, of any portions or members not in keeping with that mode; and an unity of decoration, evinced in the appropriate application of enrichment to the whole, rather than to a single part, of an edifice. These rules of Unity are not unfrequently violated by architects, but always at the expense of the beauty and perfection of their works, as no artist is superior to principles.* The production of a *whole* follows as the result of attention to the principles of Unity, and our pleasure in every work of art is enduring, precisely in proportion as it forms a perfect whole. Unity is the principle of *Oneness*, and its violation always shocks a tasteful and consistent mind. As an example of the violation of unity of style, we might refer to a number of country chapels, or churches, within our knowledge, where a Grecian portico and Gothic or pointed windows

*“Every opportunity should be taken to discountenance that false and vulgar opinion, that rules are the fetters of genius; they are fetters only to men of no genius.”—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

occur in the same composition ! Or to illustrate the like in unity of decoration or of design, how many country dwellings have we all seen, with a highly elegant colonnade in front, accompanying bare sides, without the least corresponding enrichment in the windows !

The next principles of composition are those of *Uniformity*, and of *Symmetry* ; two words which frequently pass as synonymous in common language.

Uniformity in building is the repetition of the same forms in the different portions or sides of a building. "A hut may be recognised as a work of art, however rude or anomalous its form ; because, according to human experience, its sides, its roof, and its door, could never have been arranged so as to form a hut by chance. Such a hut is satisfactory as a work of art, but nothing more ; but a hut in a square form, gives additional satisfaction by the regularity of its figure ; which gives an idea not only of art, but of cultivated or improved art. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the love of regularity is strongly implanted in the human mind ; since regularity is the first principle which displays itself in the works of man, composed with a view to beauty."* Hence, those persons who have the least taste or imagination, will be found to prefer a plain square or cube, above all others, for a house, as being the first principle of beauty which they are able to discover in architecture.†

* Architectural Magazine, 1, 221.

† As besides this, a square or parallelogram is the most economical form in which a house can be built, and as a small house does not easily permit irregularity, we have adopted it in designing the greater number of cottages which follow, but we have endeavoured to raise them above mere uniformity, by adding such characteristic ornaments as give also some *variety* to the compositions.

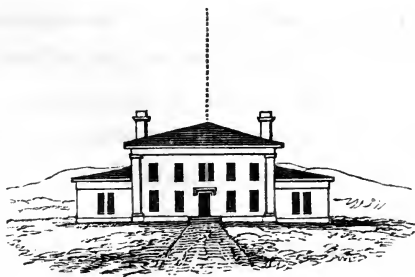
As Uniformity is the balance of two regular parts, so the principle of Symmetry may be defined the balance of two irregular parts; in other words, Uniformity in works of art is *artistical regularity*, Symmetry, *artistical irregularity*. There are irregular buildings without symmetry, but in all irregular compositions entirely satisfactory, it will generally be found that there is a kind of hidden proportion which one half of the whole bears to the other, and it is this balance which constitutes symmetry.

A building may be highly irregular, it may abound in variety and picturesqueness, and yet be perfectly symmetrical. In the annexed rough sketch, (Fig. 1.) the pile of



[Figure 1.]

building represented, which is full of irregularity, is also symmetrical, for if we divide it by the imaginary line *a*, the portion on the right balances that on the left; that is, though not in shape, yet in bulk and in the mass of composition; while in Fig. 2, which is a uniform or regular building, the portion to the right balances that on the left both in form and bulk. Now almost all persons, who have not cultivated a taste for architecture, or whose organizations are deficient in this faculty, would prefer a regular



[Figure 2.]

house to a symmetrically irregular one, because with them the reason only demands to be satisfied, but with more cultivated minds the taste and imagination are active, and call for a more lively and varied kind of beauty, and the irregular building would be chosen, as affording more intense and enduring pleasure.

As the principles of *Harmony*, *Variety*, &c., are intimately connected with, and may be said to grow out of Unity, Uniformity, and Symmetry, we shall not in our present limits offer any remarks upon them.

The different styles in architecture are certain modes of building, which have had their origin in different countries, and may be considered as standard forms of architectural beauty. They have almost, without exception, had their origin in some lofty enthusiasm of the age, which was embodied by the master artists of the time, generally in the enthusiasm of religion. To the pagan gods were reared the beautiful temples of the Greeks, and, under the more spiritual influence of Christianity, arose those Gothic cathedrals, in which the ponderous stone was wrought in the most exquisite modifications of intricacy and beauty—those cathedrals which, says an eloquent writer, are “a

blossoming in stone, subdued by the insatiable demand of harmony in man." In like manner the oriental style, distinguished by its mosques and minarets, and the Egyptian, by its pyramids and cavernous temples, have all had their origin in the same lofty aspirations of the artist.

All domestic architecture, in a given style, should be a subdued expression or manifestation of that style, adjusted to the humbler requirements of the building and the more quiet purposes of domestic life. Hence it would evidently be absurd to copy a cathedral, in building a dwelling in the Gothic style, or a temple in a cottage after the Grecian mode.

Nearly all the modes of building in modern use may be referred to two original styles, of which they are only modifications or varieties, viz., to the Grecian, in which horizontal lines prevail, and to the Gothic, in which vertical lines prevail; and there have not been wanting artists who have caught something of the spirit and beauty of the original masterpieces of art, and transfused them into the more domestic styles which have grown out of these, to suit the wants of civilized life. Thus, although the pure Grecian style (the temple) was not intended, and is not suitable for domestic purposes, the Roman and the Italian styles, which are modified forms of it, are elegant adaptations of its characteristic forms to this purpose. The Italian style, by its verandas and balconies, its projecting roofs, and the capacity and variety of its form, is especially suited to a warm climate.

In the same manner the Swiss, the Flemish, and other continental modes of building, with exterior galleries, and wide horizontal cornices, are all variations of this mode,

only differing in some peculiar adaptation to the climate of the country, or the customs of the people.

Neither has the Gothic been confined to the cathedral, where, as the noblest form, it exists in its grandeur and purity, but its beauty and picturesqueness have reappeared in the old English styles of domestic architecture. The most perfect examples are those of the castles and mansions of England of the time of the Tudors, but the whole of the cottage architecture of England is imbued with its spirit, and the manifestations are every where visible, in quaintly carved gables or verge boards, wreathed and clustered chimneys, beautiful windows ornamented with tracery, and numberless other details, highly expressive and characteristic.

In adopting any style for imitation, our preference should be guided not only by the intrinsic beauty which we see in a particular style, but by its appropriateness to our uses. This will generally be indicated by the climate, the site, or situation, and the wants of the family who are to inhabit it. In a high northern latitude, where it is evident colonnades and verandas would be unsuitable for most of the year, the Italian or Grecian styles should not be chosen, and in a tropical one, the warm, solid, comfortable features of the old English architecture would not be necessary or appropriate. In a country like the middle portions of the United States, where the summers are hot and the winters cold, there is sufficient latitude for the adoption of various styles of building, and therefore more judgment or taste is requisite in the selection.

The different styles of architecture have been very aptly compared to different languages, employed by various

architects to express their ideas, and which, when perfect, always remain nearly fixed, and best express the wants of a particular age or country. We may safely carry out this illustration, and say that the temples and cathedrals are the orations and epic poems, the dwelling-houses the familiar epistles, or conversations of the particular styles.

In expressing our architectural ideas by the medium of a certain style or language, we shall succeed best, and our efforts will afford most delight, the more nearly we approach to the nature of the circumstances under which the style or language originated. Thus, if we talk pure Greek, and build a Grecian temple for a dwelling, we shall be little understood, or perhaps only laughed at by our neighbours. It is not much better in the present day to recite an epic poem by building a cathedral, or a heroic one by constructing a castle for our habitation. Let us rather be more sensible, though not less graceful in our architectural utterance, and express a pleasant, every-day language, in an old English mansion, a Rural Gothic cottage, or an Italian villa.

For domestic architecture, we would strongly recommend those simple modifications of architectural styles, where the beauty grows out of the enrichment of some useful or elegant features of the house, as the windows or verandas, rather than those where some strongly marked features, of little domestic beauty, overpower the rest of the building. The Rural Gothic style characterised mainly by pointed gables, and the Italian, by projecting roofs, balconies and terraces, are much the most beautiful modes for our country residences. Their outlines are highly picturesque and harmonious with nature. Their forms are convenient,

their accessories elegant, and they are highly expressive of the refined and unostentatious enjoyments of the country. We have pointed out in another work the objections that may fairly be urged against the false taste lately so prevalent among us, in building our country houses in the form of Greek temples, sacrificing thereby the beauty of variety, much convenience, and all the comfort of low and shady verandas, to the ambitious display of a portico of stately columns; and we are happy to see that the fashion is on the decline. Let us hope speedily to see in its place a correct taste springing up in every part of the country, which shall render our cottage homes beautiful, not by borrowing the features or enrichments of a temple or palace, but by seeking beautiful and appropriate forms, characteristic of domestic life, and indicative of home comforts.

Not a little of the delight of beautiful buildings to a cultivated mind grows out of the *sentiment* of architecture, or the associations connected with certain styles. Thus the sight of an old English villa will call up in the mind of one familiar with the history of architecture, the times of the Tudors, or of "merry England," in the days of Elizabeth. The mingled quaintness, beauty, and picturesqueness of the exterior, no less than the oaken wainscoat, curiously carved furniture and fixtures of the interior of such a dwelling, when harmoniously complete, seem to transport one back to a past age, the domestic habits, the hearty hospitality, the joyous old sports, and the romance and chivalry of which, invest it, in the dim retrospect, with a kind of golden glow, in which the shadowy lines of poetry and reality seem strangely interwoven and blended.

So too an Italian villa may recall, to one familiar with Italy and art, by its bold roof lines, its campanile and its shady balconies, the classic beauty of that fair and smiling land, where pictures, sculptured figures, vases, and urns, in all exquisite forms, make part of the decorations and "surroundings" of domestic and public edifices. A residence in the Roman style (more suitable than the Grecian) may, by its dignified elegance of arrangement and decoration, recall to the classic mind the famed Tusculum retreat of Pliny. And one fond of the wild and picturesque, whose home chances to be in some one of our rich mountain valleys, may give it a peculiar charm to some minds by imitating the Swiss cottage, or, at least, its expressive and striking features. A great deal of the charm of architectural style, in all cases, will arise from the happy union between the locality or site, and the style chosen, and from the entireness with which the architect or amateur enters into the spirit and character of the style, and carries it through his whole work. This may be done in a small cottage, and at little cost, as well as in a mansion, at great expense; but it requires more taste and skill to achieve the former admirably, although the latter may involve ten times the magnitude.

The figure illustrates a 2D hexagonal lattice. The top portion shows a central hexagon surrounded by its six nearest neighbors. The bottom portion shows a larger section of the lattice. In this section, several sites are highlighted: solid black circles represent occupied sites, open circles represent unoccupied sites, and open squares represent sites that are part of a specific cluster or boundary. Some sites are labeled with numbers 1 through 6, likely indicating specific sites of interest or a sequence of sites.

DESIGN I.
A SUBURBAN COITAGE

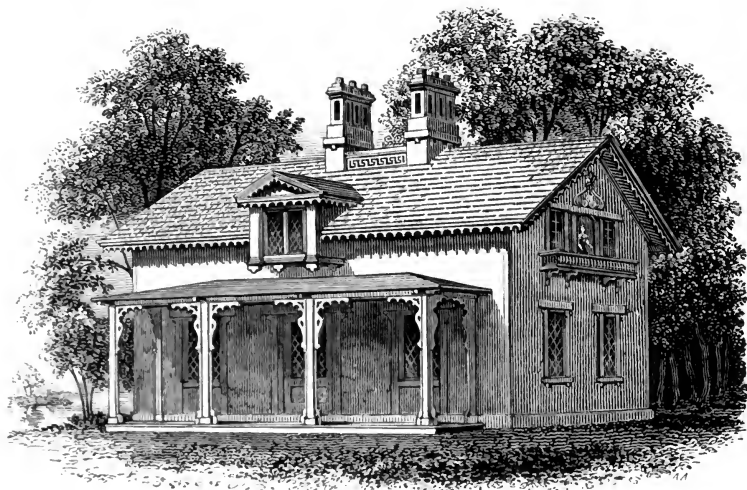


FIG. 3

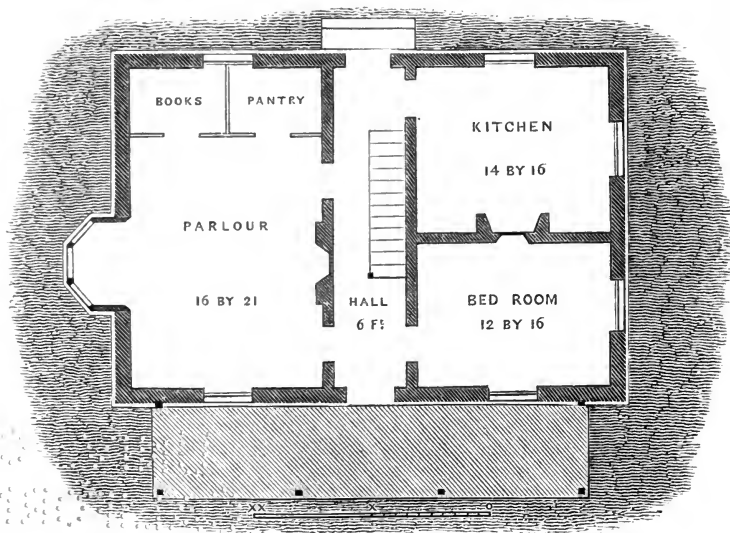


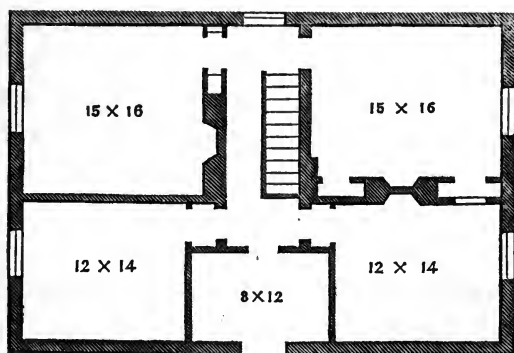
FIG. 4.

DESIGN I.

A suburban cottage for a small family.

We have supposed this cottage to be situated in the suburbs of a town or village, and, for the sake of illustrating the treatment of a small portion of ground, we shall also imagine it to be placed on a lot of ground 75 feet front by 150 deep, which, at the time of commencing the building, has upon it no trees or improvements of any description.

By referring to the plan of the first floor of this cottage, Fig. 4, the reader will perceive on the left of the hall, the parlour, or living-room, 16 feet by 22 feet, having in communication with it, a pantry, and a closet for books—each 4 feet by 8 feet. On the opposite side of the hall are, the kitchen 14 feet by 16, and a bedroom 12 feet by 16 feet. In the plan of the chamber floor, Fig. 5, there are four bed-



[Fig. 5.]

rooms of good size, and one of small dimensions. Sufficient cellar room will be obtained under the living-room,

closets, and hall, and it will not therefore be necessary to excavate for this purpose under the kitchen and first floor bedroom ; a circumstance which will lessen the expense in building the foundation walls.

This simple cottage would be a suitable one for a small family when the mistress wishes to have the management of the domestic affairs directly under her own personal care and supervision. In such a case it is indispensable to have the kitchen on the same floor with the living-room, though, if possible, not opening directly into it ; as, in such a case, the smell arising from the cooking would be in unpleasant proximity to the latter. We have therefore placed it on the opposite side of the hall, though but a few steps from the living-room. In a cottage of this description, the master and mistress will generally prefer to have their own bedroom on the first floor, and we have accordingly placed it opposite the living-room.

Although this cottage is of very moderate size, yet, to a family of small means, leading a comparatively retired life, it will afford a great deal of comfort, and even a considerable degree of taste or neatness. The parlour or living-room, is comparatively large ; its outline is agreeably varied by the bay window opposite the fireplace—and the closet of books connected with it, indicating a certain degree of mental cultivation, may very fairly stand in the place of the library which forms one of the suite of apartments in a larger cottage or villa. On the other hand, the pantry opening into the same apartment renders it equally eligible and convenient as a dining-room. However large our dwelling-houses may be, including every grade from a cottage to a palace, if they are

occupied by a family of moderate size, it will be found that more than one room is seldom used at a time, and that all the actual comforts of domestic life may be realized in a cottage of this class, containing only a single parlour or living-room, as well as in a mansion of a dozen apartments. "I must confess," says Cowley, "I love littleness almost in all things. A little cheerful house, a little company, and a very little feast." Whatever is necessary beyond this, arises either from the desire to enjoy a more luxurious style of living, or from the wish to entertain a larger circle of friends. Now as neither of these are supposed to come within the wishes or means of the inmates of a cottage like the present, its accommodation will be found ample. And supposing one or two of the attic chambers occupied by younger members of the family, and another by a domestic or domestics, there will still remain a "spare room" which we shall suppose always neat and clean, ready for the friend or stranger who may enjoy the cordial welcome of the cottage.

In building this cottage, the kitchen should be provided with a brick drain, leading from the sink to some large drain at a distance from the house, or, in case this is impracticable, to a reservoir dug at a distance of thirty or fifty feet from the house in a gravelly stratum, where the drainage may lose itself in the soil. This reservoir may be of the size of a cistern of ordinary capacity, the sides built up with a dry wall, the top covered by flag stones, and the whole finally covered by soil. In order to prevent smells arising to the kitchen from the drain, it must be provided with a *smell-trap*, which is easily constructed. If the water from the well, or cistern, or both, is

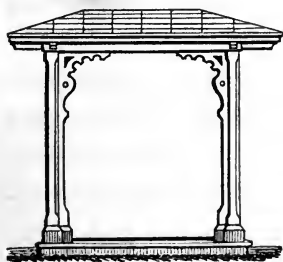
introduced by a leaden pipe and small pump into a corner of the kitchen over the sink, it will add still further to the convenience of performing the culinary labour of the dwelling.

As regards external effect, we think this cottage will be allowed to be very pleasing to the eye. Aside from any other quality, its uniformity will be a source of satisfaction to a larger class of persons who do not relish irregularity in any building. There are also several features entering into the composition of this cottage, which give it at once the air of something superior in design to ordinary buildings of the same class. The first of these is the veranda, ornamented by brackets between the supports, which shelters the entrance door and affords an agreeable place both for walking in damp or unpleasant weather, and to enjoy a cool shaded seat in the hotter portions of the season. The second feature, is the projection of the eaves, with the ornamental eave board, which serves the purpose of protecting the exterior more completely than any other form against the effects of storms, and gives character by its boldness and the deep shadows it casts upon the building. The chimneys tops are rendered sufficiently ornamental to accord with the degree of decoration displayed in the other portions of the cottage ; and something of the bracketted character is kept up in the dressings of the window and door-frames. The projecting dormer-window adds beauty and gives importance to the entrance front.

If we suppose this cottage, stripped of its projecting eaves, its bracketted veranda, its dormer-window, and the little decoration visible in the chimneys tops and other details, we shall have a building in the form of a parallelogram of the very plainest description. Such a building

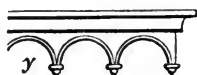
would be distinguishable from a barn or outhouse only by the presence of chimneys and windows of larger size, and would convey to the mind no impression whatever of refinement in its occupants. By a trifling additional outlay at the time of building, amounting to from 7 to 10 per cent. on the whole cost, such a plain dwelling may be made the ornamental cottage shown in Design I., which we think would strike every observer as being tasteful and agreeable to the eye.

Construction. This cottage, being light and somewhat fanciful in its character, may be built of wood filled in with brick. The roof should project 20 inches or 2 feet, and the roof of the veranda in proportion. A portion of this veranda is shown in Fig. 6, and a section of the pillars or supports in Fig. 7. *z*. The or-



[Fig. 6.]

namental cornice, which surrounds the building, is shown more in detail at *y*; the pendant portion being cut out of inch board, and the points terminated by acorns turned, and nailed on. The details *y* and *z*, are to the scale of one half of an inch to a foot.



[Fig. 7.]

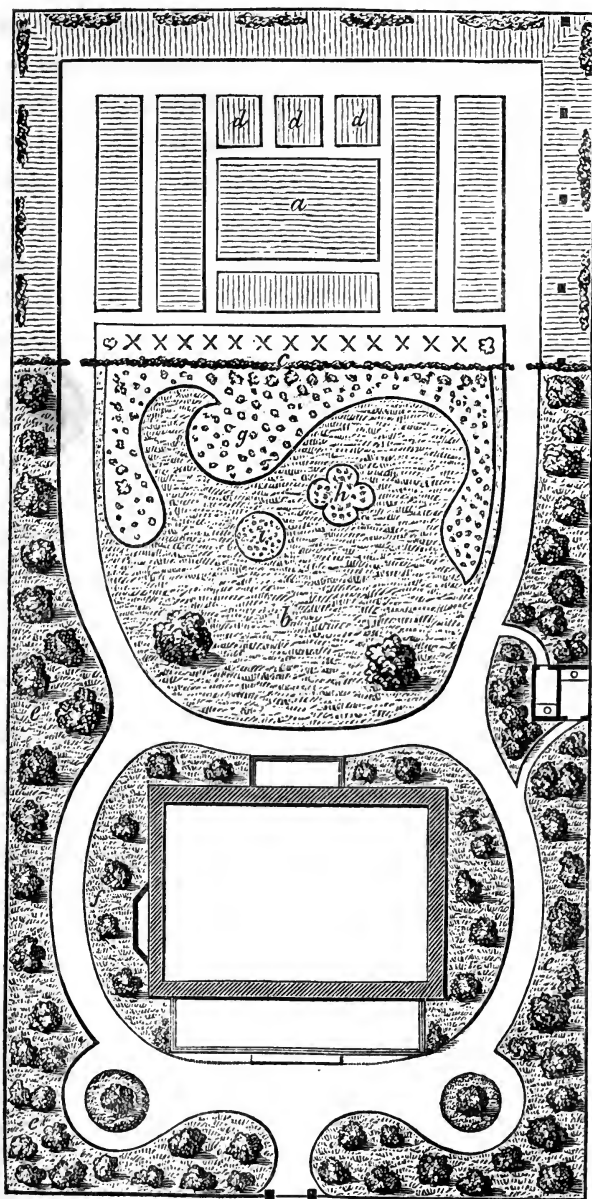
Brick-and-cement would be a very suitable mode of construction for this cottage, as the projecting roof would afford perfect security for the dryness and preservation of the walls. In this mode of building the roughest bricks may be used, and are really preferable, as affording a better surface for receiving and retaining the stucco than

smooth ones. In many districts, where bricks are easily obtained, this kind of building will be found as cheap as wood.

It will be observed that in this design and the seven others that follow, we have placed the chimneys in the interior, not in the exterior walls, a point of considerable importance, which is greatly overlooked by our builders. When a stack of chimneys is built in the outer walls, it seldom continues warm during the whole twenty-four hours, as it parts with its heat rapidly to the cold external air. Now as a good draught depends, in a great degree, on the warmth of the column of air, and this upon the heat of the chimney, it is evident that chimneys in the interior of a house must draw better than in the exterior walls. Besides this, a great deal of heat is retained in the body of the house by carrying the stacks of flues through it. And in point of external effect, it is much more pleasing to see the chimney tops rising from the apex, or highest part of the roof, than from its lowest edge.

Estimate. The estimated cost of this cottage, finished in a neat and suitable manner, is \$1800. This, as well as the estimates which follow, is intended to apply to the majority of situations in the middle and eastern states, where timber is comparatively scarce, and bricks of second quality suitable for stuccoing upon, are worth about \$4 per 1000. In districts where wood is much cheaper, the cost of erection would be much less if this material were wholly employed.

Laying out the ground. As this cottage is decidedly ornamental in its character, it may fairly be presumed, that it would be required that a considerable portion of the



[Figure 8.]

limited ground nearest the house should be rendered ornamental also. In the suburbs of a town or village, the more common kinds of vegetables may generally be purchased as cheaply as they can be raised by the inmates of such a cottage. The more delicate kinds of fruit, and a few of the earlier or finer kinds of vegetables, may however be produced, of fine flavor, and with more satisfaction to the proprietor, on the spot. We have therefore devoted one third of the area of the lot, Fig. 8, to the kitchen garden *a*, and the remaining two thirds will remain to be occupied by the house, and for ornamental purposes. In order to separate these two portions, and to prevent the eye of a person looking from the house, or from any of the walks across the little lawn *b*, from seeing the kitchen garden at the same time with the ornamental portion, we shall place an ornamental trellis across the lot at *c*, which may be covered by the following vines, remarkable for the beauty of their foliage and flowers, or for their fragrance, viz. :

2 Chinese Twining Honeysuckles,	blooming in June and October.
2 Monthly Fragrant	“ May to November.
1 Yellow Trumpet	“ May to November.
1 Red	“ May to November.
1 Sweet Scented Clematis,	August.
1 Virginian Silk, or Periploca,	July.
1 Chinese Wistaria,	May.
1 Climbing Boursalt Rose,	June.
2 Noisette Climbing Rose,	May to December.

These, after a couple of years growth, will form a verdant barrier, which in no season, except winter, will be without flowers. Across the walks leading into the

kitchen garden, the lattice fence may be continued in the form of light gates, and the vines may be trained so as to form archways overhead.

Around the exterior of the kitchen garden is a border 6 feet wide, which will be an excellent situation for a few choice fruit trees; because, if planted on this exterior border they will not shade the beds devoted to vegetables, which if planted in the middle of the compartment, they would soon do to such an extent as to render the situation unfit for raising a crop of any kind. On the right hand border, which is the warmest aspect, we would advise the planting of some grape vines, which may either be trained to the fence, or to a trellis placed four or five inches from the fence. These vines may consist of a Catawba, an Isabella, an Elsingburgh, and a Bland's Virginia, all hardy varieties, very productive, and requiring little care. On the other two outer borders, there will be sufficient room for one tree of each of the following fruits, viz.: a Bartlett, a Seckel, and a Dutchess of Angouleme Pear; a George the Fourth, and a Yellow Rareripe Peach; an Imperial Gage and a Golden Drop Plum; a Mayduke, and a Downer's Late Red Cherry; and a Moorpark Apricot. In the same borders, and beneath these fruit trees, strawberries may be planted, making a bed about one hundred and twenty feet long, which if kept in good condition, will be sufficient to supply a small family with this delicious fruit. The border to the right, containing the grape vines, we shall suppose (except immediately around the vine) to be kept in grass, in which neat posts are set at the distance of twelve feet apart, for the purpose of stretching a line for drying clothes upon. These posts being half way between the frame or trellis, upon which

the grapes are trained, and the walk, the line would be easily commanded, by a person standing upon the walk. The space devoted to culinary vegetables, we have merely indicated by beds four feet wide on the plan, leaving the occupant to apportion the same to their various uses, premising that the large bed in the centre, at *a*, is intended for asparagus; the three smaller ones *d*, for sweet herbs; and the long bed, \times , behind the trellis, covered by ornamental vines, for the esculent rhubarb, which is so valuable an article for tarts, or pies, that no cottage garden, however small, should be without it.

Such a thing as a *wall* for fruit trees, in a cottage garden, is nearly unknown in the United States, and therefore we need say nothing respecting training them to a wall. But a cottage garden is usually surrounded by a neat board fence or paling, painted some dark or inconspicuous colour, and as the number of fruit trees that could be judiciously planted here, is small, we would strongly advise the owner of this garden to train the branches to this fence, or to a trellis formed by nailing narrow strips of board, trellis like, at a distance of four or five inches from the fence. The luxuriance and fruitfulness of trees planted as ordinary standards, in most parts of the country, is the very obvious reason why, except in gardens of the first class, a trained tree is so rarely seen; but, on the other hand, the superior size and beauty of the fruit raised in this way, make it an object of considerable importance, when the number of trees is small. Besides this, the trees occupy so much less space, interfere so little with the growth of any thing else that may be near or under them, and are so much more completely under the control

of the gardener, that we are certain they would, if trained, afford ten times the satisfaction at all times, beyond that derived from standard trees, cultivated, or, rather, left to grow, in the usual manner.

Proceeding now to the ornamental portion of the ground, we shall suppose the outer border *e*, to be planted with a small mixed collection of handsome trees and shrubs, of such varieties as may be easily and cheaply procured. The trees may be planted at considerable distances, as a very few, when they have attained some size, will be sufficient for this limited surface. In the intermediate spaces, room will be found for quite a variety of shrubs, interspersed with several sorts of hardy roses. In the centre of each of the two small circles fronting the house, we will place a Balsam, or Balm of Gilead fir, one of the finest evergreens in this climate, as it preserves its rich green verdure unimpaired throughout the coldest winter. These firs, with two or three additional evergreens in the swell of the front border, will give a cheerful aspect to the entrance front of the cottage, during the winter months.

The border marked *f*, in the plan, that directly surrounds the building, should be laid down in turf, which, if kept short, will be much more pleasing and satisfactory than if kept in a raw state by cultivation—partly from the greater appearance of permanence in a turf border and partly from its greater neatness at all seasons. In this turf border may be planted a few choice shrubs, or roses, selecting such as are remarkable for beauty of leaf and flower, or for their fragrance; as from their nearness to the windows, the latter may be enjoyed in the summer, while the windows are open, through the whole house.

There are about a dozen of these shrubs indicated on the plan which we shall suppose to be the following, viz :

	Blooms in
2 Pink Mezereon (<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>),	March.
2 Sweet Scented Shrub (<i>Calycanthus florida</i>),	June.
2 Champney Cluster Rose (<i>Rosa champneyana</i>),	May to Nov.
2 Fragrant Clethra (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>),	August.
2 Purple Magnolia (<i>Magnolia obovata</i>),	April.
2 Missouri Currant (<i>Ribes aureum</i>),	April.

These are all deliciously fragrant when in flower, and some of the number will be in bloom during the whole growing season.

Quite a large area *b*, in the rear of the house, is devoted to a lawn, which must be kept close and green by frequent mowings, so that it will be as soft to the tread as a carpet, and that its deep verdure will set off the gay colours of the flowering plants in the surrounding beds and parterre. This little lawn is terminated by an irregular or *arabesque* border *g*, varying in width from four to fourteen feet. The irregular form of this border is preferable to a regular one on account of its more agreeable outline, and more especially for the reason that, to a person looking across the lawn from any part of the walk near the house, this variety of form in the boundary increases the apparent size of the area of turf which it encloses. To give still further variety and effect, we have introduced also the two small beds *h*, and *i*, cut in the turf; the former of which may be planted with monthly roses of any free-blooming sorts, and the latter may be filled with mignonette by sowing the seeds annually in April. The monthly roses will be covered with bloom all the season, and will stand the

winter perfectly well in the open air any where south of Albany with the trifling care of throwing a little straw, or litter, over them at the approach of winter, to protect them against the changes of temperature.

It will be remembered that the kitchen garden is kept out of view to a person standing at *b*, by the trellised screen *c*, covered with a luxuriant wreath of honeysuckles and other climbing plants, six or eight feet in height. We shall next suppose the arabesque border *g*, devoted to a miscellaneous collection of perennial flowering plants, or herbaceous plants, as they are generally termed, arranging them so that those of a few inches in height shall be near the front margin of the border, those of a larger size next, and so gradually increasing in size until the largest growing ones, perhaps three feet in height, shall be at the back of the border and farthest from the eye. It is not necessary to have costly varieties of plants, or a large collection, to render this border a handsome object to look upon, but on the contrary a few well selected species, which may be procured for a trifling sum from a nursery, or the greater part of which may be had from the garden of some neighbouring amateur, will serve to render this border rich and beautiful, in leaf and blossom, all the season. In the description of Design V., we shall give a list of the most ornamental varieties of border perennials, from which the reader may choose for this or any other garden. If, however, the occupant of this cottage should desire to be at little or no cost for border flowers, and still should wish to produce a considerable effect, it may be done by planting the bed with masses of the following showy perennials—

Double red Ragged Robin,	(<i>Lynchnis flos-cuculi.</i>)
Orange Chelone,	(<i>Chelone barbata.</i>)
Chinese Pinks,	(<i>Dianthus sinensis.</i>)
Bee Larkspur,	(<i>Delphinium elatum.</i>)
White Lily,	(<i>Lilium candidum.</i>)
Japan White Lily,	(<i>Hemeroallis japonica.</i>)
Early White Phlox,	(<i>Phlox suaveolens.</i>)
Late Purple Phlox,	(<i>Phlox autumnalis.</i>)
Fragrant Blue Violet,	(<i>Viola odorata.</i>)
Blue Omphalodes,	(<i>Omphalodes verna.</i>)
Chinese White and Rose,	
Pæonias,	(<i>Pæonia whitejii and fragrans.</i>)
Hearts-ease or Pansy,	(<i>Viola tricolor.</i>)

Or, as a few seeds of ornamental annuals are easily and cheaply procured at the seed shops, the variety may be increased by sowing the seeds of twenty or thirty species of the latter, in the spaces that would be left between the masses of herbaceous plants, taking care to arrange them with regard to height, in the same manner as the perennials, as otherwise the taller plants near the eye would hide the smaller and more delicate ones at the back of the border.

We trust the reader who has followed us in our description, will acknowledge that this cottage, with its moderate accommodations and small lot of ground, may be made productive of a considerable degree of interest and beauty, as well as comfort and enjoyment. There is nothing in the plan of the house or garden, that may not be realized by a family living upon a very small income, provided the members of the family are persons of some taste and refinement, who appreciate the value and pleasure of such a residence, sufficiently to take a strong personal

interest in it. The master of the premises we shall suppose capable of managing the kitchen garden, the fruit trees, the grass, and the whole of the walks, himself, with perhaps the assistance of a common gardener, or labouring man, for a day or two, at certain seasons of the year. The mistress and her daughter, or daughters, we shall suppose to have sufficient fondness for flowers, to be willing and glad to spend three times a week, an hour or two, in the cool mornings and evenings of summer, in the pleasing task of planting, tying to neat stakes, picking off decayed flowers, and removing weeds from the borders, and all other operations that so limited a garden may require.

A love for these floral occupations, so simple and so natural, that in all times and countries they have been the delight of the highest, as well as the lowest, insensibly strengthens upon us as we become interested in the growth of plants and the development of the varied forms of beauty and grace with which every leaf, tendril, and blossom is replete; and the exercise involved in the pursuit, thus soon becomes, also, a source of pleasure and mental satisfaction, and is not, as in many other cases, an irksome duty performed for the preservation of bodily health.

DESIGN II.

A cottage in the English, or Rural Gothic Style.

THE object in view in designing this cottage, is internal convenience. There are many families mainly composed of invalids, or persons advanced in years, who have a strong preference for a plan in which the kitchen, and at least one bedroom, are upon the same floor with the living rooms, and in which there is little or no necessity for ascending or descending stairs; an exercise which, though of little consequence to the young and robust, is of all others the most fatiguing to the infirm, or those in delicate health.

A glance at the plan of the first floor opposite, Fig. 10, will show how we propose to realize this kind of accommodation in this dwelling. The kitchen is a wing added in the rear, of one story in height. The situation on which this dwelling is placed, has a prospect in one direction only, and the front, shown in the elevation, commands this view, the rear being nearly hidden by trees. On this front are situated two pleasant apartments, each 17 by 20 feet, opening from the vestibule or entrance hall, by large double doors, which, when fully opened, will throw these two rooms and the vestibule into one large apartment. Some elegance is conferred on the parlour by the bay window, after the old English mode, projecting on the

DESIGN II.

A COTTAGE IN THE ENGLISH, OR RURAL GOTHIC STYLE

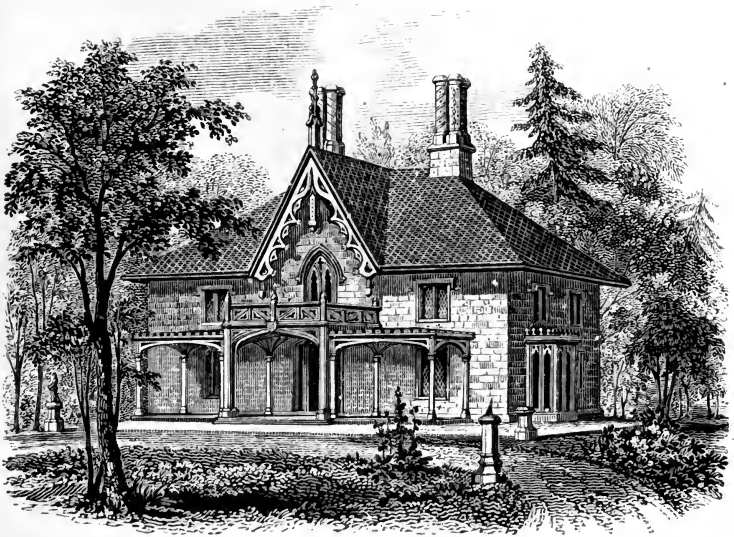


FIG 9.

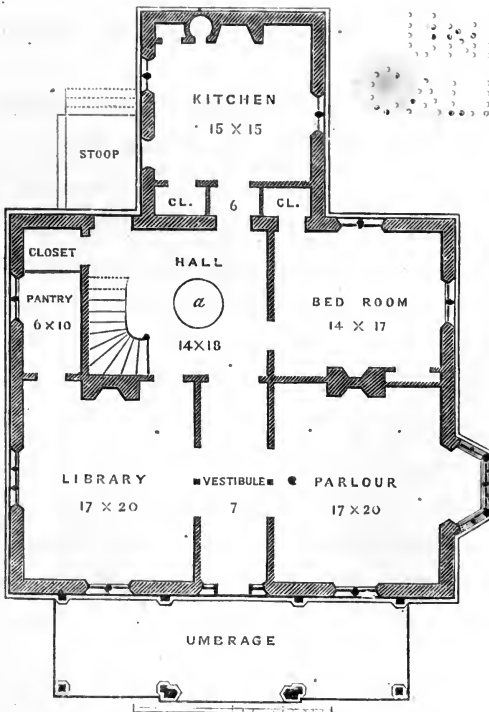


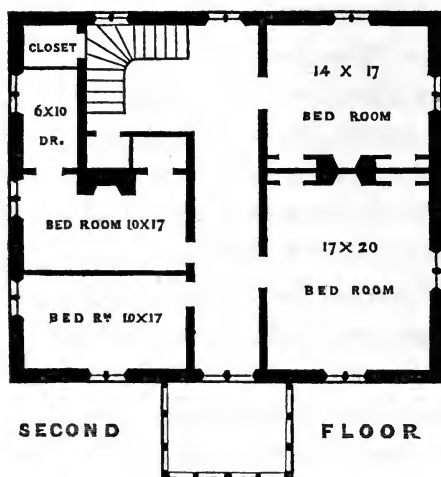
FIG 10.

right side, which is balanced by a double window opposite in the dining-room. We would recommend the employment of a few large windows in the principal apartments, as there is an appearance of pettyness, and a want of breadth in rooms full of little windows, which is so common a feature in our country houses. It is always preferable, also, to light a room from two sides only, rather than three, as nothing is more unfavorable to the effect of interiors, than cross lights proceeding from every direction.

The living-room, or library, commands a pantry of convenient size, in the rear of which is a closet opening into the hall. This hall is of ample size to serve as a dining-room, and this arrangement would doubtless be preferred during at least part of the year, as it would leave the apartment on the left to be devoted entirely to a library. To make an entrance hall a dining apartment, is a very objectionable, though not unusual mode, as visitors, chancing to call at the dinner hour, cannot be shown into the parlour without passing the table, and perhaps discomposing the whole family. But in the present case, the door being closed between the entrance or vestibule, and the dining hall, the table *a*, and persons seated about it, would be completely private. There is a glazed back door opening to the rear of the house, near the left angle of this hall, and a door opening into the kitchen passage *b*, on the right, and the hall also receives light from the window over this door, in the second story. This passage is formed by running a solid partition across the kitchen building, so as to admit of two doors, in order to prevent smells; one an ordinary door opening into the hall, and the other a fly or spring-door, opening into the kitchen.

This partition also gives room for the introduction of two convenient closets, one for the kitchen, and another for the bedroom.

In the plan of the second floor, Fig. 11, we have two



[Figure 11.]

large and two small bedrooms. There is a dressing-room and closet communicating with the small bedroom on the left, and a closet for linen opening into the hall. The cellar plan is not given, as this would be very simple and would probably not be required larger than the main building. Access would be had to it by steps going down under the stone platform of the stoop on which the hall, back door and the kitchen door open; and by stairs descending under the ascending staircase in the hall.

The elevation of this cottage is in the English cottage style so generally admired for the picturesqueness evinced

in its tall gables ornamented by handsome verge boards and finials, its neat or fanciful chimney tops, its latticed windows, and other striking features, showing how the genius of pointed or Gothic architecture may be chastened or moulded into forms for domestic habitations. The steep roofs are highly suitable for a cold country liable to heavy snows. A very pleasing mode of covering roofs of this kind is shown in the elevation, and the effect is produced by procuring the shingles of equal size, and cutting the lower end, before laying them on, in a semi-hexagon, or semi-octagon shape, so that when laid upon the roof, these figures will be regularly produced.

The English cottage style will admit of great irregularity and picturesqueness of outline, and is productive of beautiful effects when the composition forms a large group of building. In the present example we have only been able to show one of the simplest of its forms, which, however, is not destitute of the expression of the style. In the English examples a veranda is rarely seen, as the dampness of their climate renders such an appendage scarcely necessary. But its great utility in our hot summers makes it indispensable to every house, and we have introduced it on the entrance front, as affording in this position, shelter, prospect, and an agreeable promenade. Over the porch is a pleasant balcony for the pointed window in the gable. As the spirit of Gothic architecture lies in vertical lines, a long unbroken horizontal line of veranda would destroy, or mar the architectural character of the cottage. We have, therefore, made the veranda two or three feet shorter at each end than the front, and have further broken the horizontal

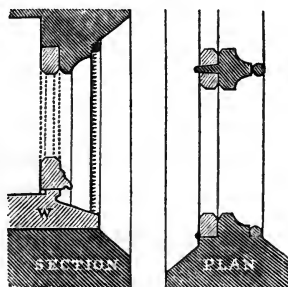
line by the porch-balcony to the window in the front gable.

One of the most characteristic and beautiful features in rural Gothic architecture is the ornamental chimney shaft, sometimes rising singly, sometimes in clusters, from the roof; often plain and square, or octagonal, but frequently wreathed and moulded in the most picturesque manner. The finest specimens of the old English chimneys are built of bricks, cast in moulds for the purpose, or stamped with ornaments. These bricks are now so highly taxed in England as to render them as expensive as cut stone, but they may be made very cheaply here.* We have built neat chimney shafts in an octagonal form of common bricks by cutting them with a trowel in the desired form and rubbing the faces smooth on a hard sand-stone before laying them, but this is more expensive than to employ bricks ready moulded for the purpose. Chimney tops of artificial stone may also be had of Gibson, Pearl-street, New-York, who has at his warehouse of architectural ornaments, stained glass, etc., a variety of suitable forms.

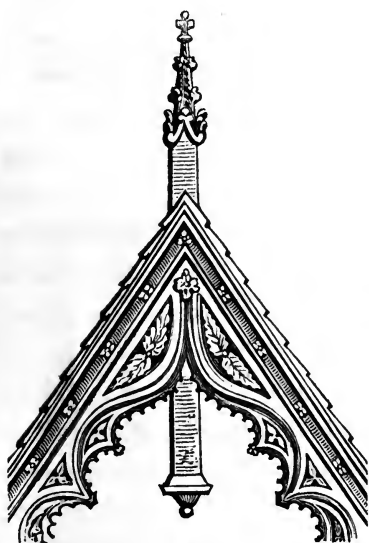
Construction. This cottage should be built of brick-and-cement, coloured in imitation of Bath or Portland stone; or of smooth brick coloured after some of the soft neutral tints described in a former page; or of quarried stone. The window frames, the porch and veranda, and the verge board, may be made of good seasoned wood, painted the same colour as the walls and sanded; or they may be

* We trust that by the time this volume is out of press, some of our brickmakers will be able to offer moulded bricks of a variety of patterns, as the demand for such is every day increasing.

grained in imitation of oak. Real oak would be preferable where economy is not an object. The label or drip stones to the window may be made of moulded brick, or cut free-stone after Fig. 25 of the next Design. These windows are latticed casement windows, the plan and section of which are shown in Fig. 12.



[Fig. 12.]

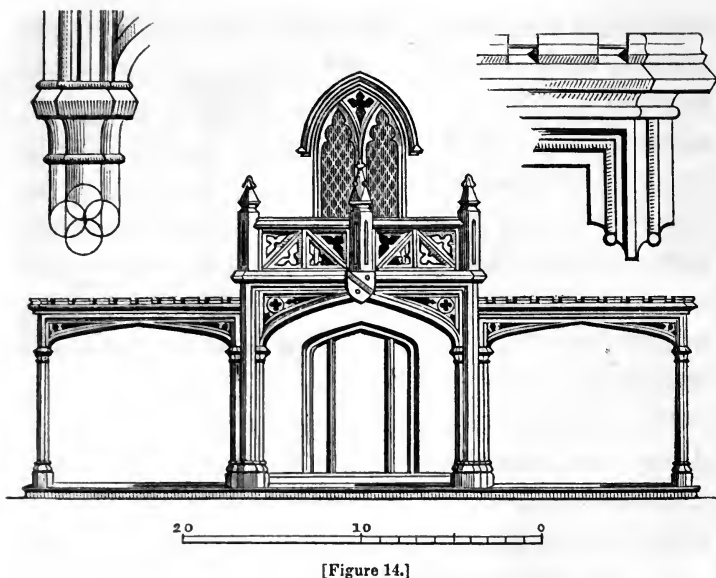


[Fig. 13.]

In the gable, Fig. 13, the roof or cornice of which should project at least 20 inches over the wall, is shown a specimen of feathered tracery from one of the best examples with its pinnacle and pendant. This may be cut out of thick plank, and if thought too elaborate, may be simplified by omitting the minor details. If well executed it will have a rich

effect.

The porch and veranda is shown in detail in Fig. 14; the detached portion on the right showing a part of the veranda cornice, and that on the left a portion of the clustered column. (The sections of which are seen at the lower ends of the drawing.)

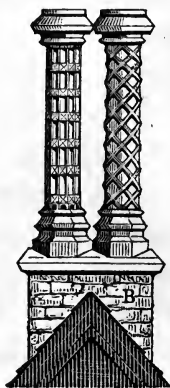


[Figure 14.]

Fig. 15, shows a pair of chimney shafts in the old English style, which may be had, in artificial stone, at Gibson's, New-York. A great variety of forms are frequently collected together in the same stack.

The shutters should be inside box shutters, or shutter-blinds, painted and grained in imitation of oak.

Estimate. The cost of this cottage in brick-and-stucco (bricks at \$4) would be \$2500.



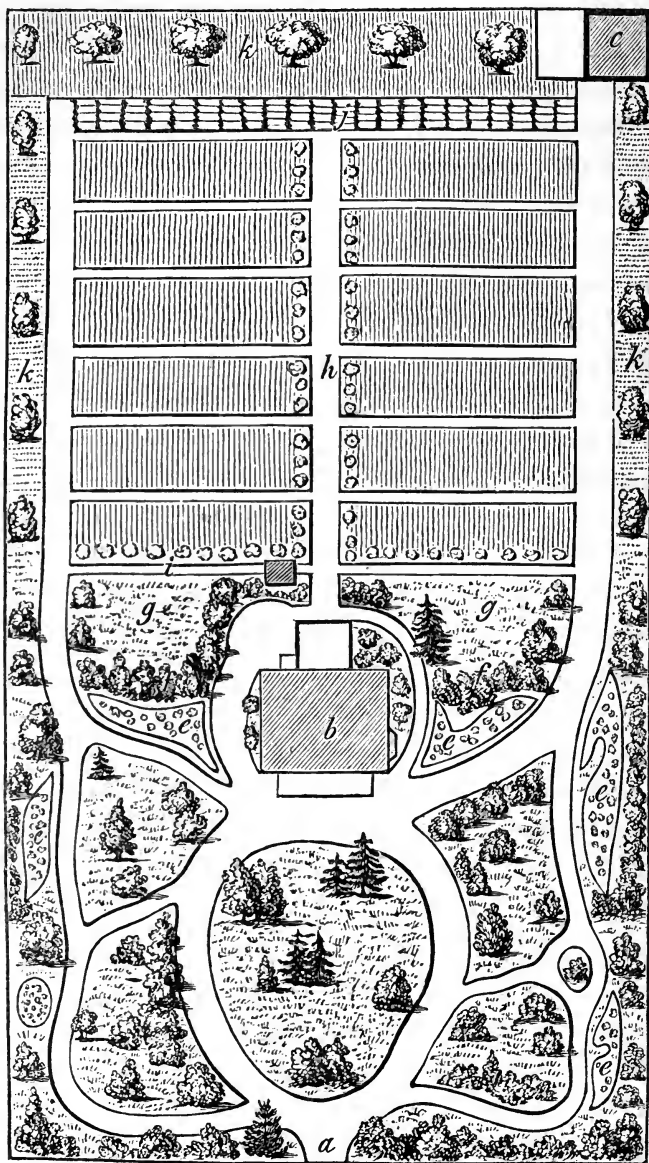
[Fig. 15.]

LAYING OUT THE GARDEN OF DESIGN II.

The situation where it is proposed to build this cottage, is about a mile from a country town, and the area of sur-

face for the whole purpose is about an acre and a fourth. This lot of ground is bounded by a street both in the front and rear. The entrance is at *a*; the dwelling at *b*; the stable at *c*. One half of the whole surface, viz., that portion represented by right lined plots, in the rear of the house, is devoted to a garden for fruits and vegetables, and the whole remaining portion, comprising the space in front and at the sides of the house, is laid out as a lawn, shrubbery and flower garden, in the picturesque manner. The carriage road, leading to the front door and to the stable, is shown at *d*; *e*, designates irregular beds cut in the turf, and stocked with annuals and perennial flowers; *f*, a thick shrubbery belt, composed of syringos, mountain ashes and lilacs, interspersed with the balsam fir, and arbor vitæ, to give a cheerful appearance in winter. In the rear of the kitchen are planted two or three hemlocks and larches. Two plots of grass, for bleaching and drying clothes, are shown at *g*.

In the ornamental garden before the house, the whole surface, excepting the walks, and the flower beds *e*, is to be laid down in turf, and kept neatly mown. This turf will give an appearance of much greater extent to the area, than it could possibly have by any other arrangement, while it will be more agreeable to the eye through the whole year, than any extensive disposition of parterre, or flower beds, directly under the eye. A fresh verdant lawn, varied only by walks and green trees, is a delightful object at all seasons, and more especially in the middle of summer; while at the latter period flower beds have frequently a dry and parched appearance, but poorly



[Fig. 16.]

compensated for by the brilliancy of a few plants in bloom, which scarcely hide the surface.

The spiry topped trees shown in these plots, are chiefly the European Larch and the Balsam Fir, with one or two White Pines, all of which harmonize well with the architecture of the cottage. Among the round-headed trees we will only particularize the Osage Orange, (*Maclura aurantiaca*,) the Umbrella Magnolia, (*M. tripetala*,) the Weeping Ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior, pendula*,) and the Kentucky Coffee, (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*.) Among the shrubs forming little thickets along the walks, we would introduce the Mezereon and the Cornelian Cherry, the pink and yellow flowers of which appear in March; the scarlet and blush Japan Quince, (*Cydonia Japonica*;) the pink and double white Hawthorns; and the purple and white fruited Strawberry Trees, (*Enonymus europeus*.)

The walks should all be well gravelled; the carriage road being first excavated twelve inches deep, and one half the depth on the bottom filled with small stones, in order to have it dry and firm at all seasons.

In the kitchen garden, the borders on the sides of the central walk *h*, are occupied by two rows of currants and gooseberries. The currants are the Large White and Red, Dutch, and the Naples, or Black English. The gooseberries are half a dozen of the best English sorts. Both currants and gooseberries must be kept well trimmed and thinned, to admit the air freely to every part of the plant, and the soil should be annually manured, as they require a rich soil to produce large fruit. On one side of the cross walk *i*, is a border devoted to raspberries, and planted

with the new Red Antwerp, and the White Antwerp, in equal quantities.

Within the boundary fence of that half of the area comprising the kitchen garden, is a border, fourteen feet wide on the sides, and twice that width on the rear, devoted to a small number of choice fruits. The walk, is covered by an arbor for grapes, and may contain, besides the native sorts, Catawba, Isabella, etc., a few vines of the Royal Muscadine, Sweet Water, and Black Hamburgh, which are among the hardiest and most productive of the foreign varieties. Nearly all the foreign grapes require much care to be raised in the open air. For a year or two after they come into bearing, the crops, it is generally remarked, are good, and the fruit fair; but in a few seasons more, the mildew attacks the fruit, and frequently destroys every bunch, or renders it worthless. The most successful practice for out-of-door culture, appears to consist in laying down some of the long thrifty shoots each season, so as to have every year, or every other year, a succession of new roots—destroying those that have borne two good crops, and allowing the young rooted plants to take their place. Lime and marl are excellent manures for the grape.

DESIGN III.

A COTTAGE IN THE POINTED, OR TUDOR STYLE

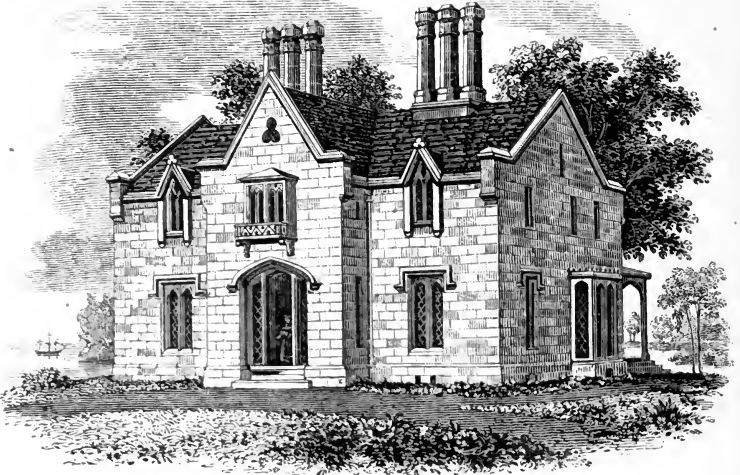


FIG. 17.

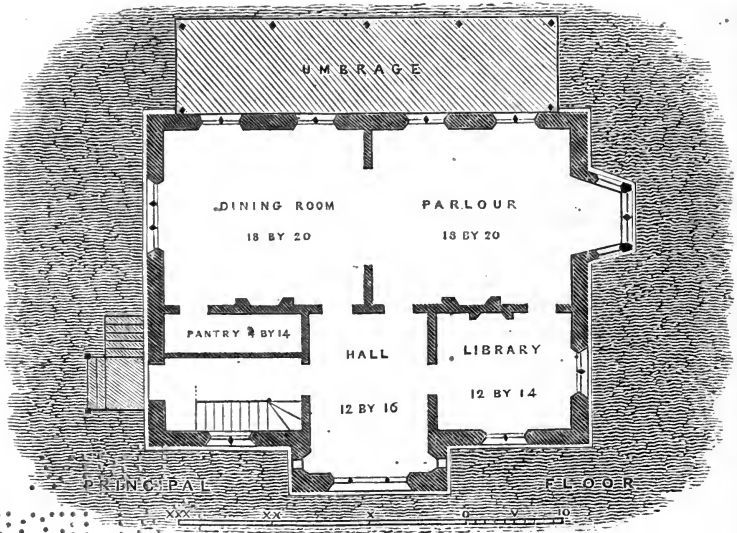


FIG. 18.

DESIGN III.

A cottage in the Pointed, or Tudor style.

THIS edifice is designed for a situation on the bank of one of our boldest rivers. From its site, the eye wanders over a richly cultivated country, dotted and sprinkled with luxuriant groups of wood; the wide lake-like expanse of water, the sails floating lazily on its bosom, the tufted fringes of trees and shrubs in the foreground, and the distant hazy summits of blue in the horizon, are all fascinating elements of the beautiful, which make up the view from the point of its location. As in many of our finest natural situations for residences, nature has done so much here to render the scene lovely, that it would appear that man had only to borrow a few hints from the genius of the place, and the home features would all be rendered equally delightful. But how frequently do we see those who seem incapable of reading the wide and ever eloquent book of natural beauty, deforming its fair pages, written in lines of grace and softness, by rigid lines, and hard mathematical angles, only too plainly indicative of the most primitive and uncultivated perceptions. Let us hope, by studying the character of the whole scene, to succeed better in improving a very small portion of it.

The arrangement of the cottage we propose for this place, differs from the previous ones, in having the princi-

pal floor devoted almost entirely to pleasant apartments; the kitchen being below, and the bedrooms above stairs. This renders the whole air of the house somewhat elegant. A cottage like this, although of moderate size, in the hands of a family of taste, may be made to produce a beautiful effect. While, it is true, that

“ Here no state chambers in long line unfold,
Bright with broad mirrors, rough with fretted gold,
Yet, modest ornament with use combined,
Attracts the eye to exercise the mind.”

And while there are no superfluous and luxurious apartments, nor any thing requiring the attendance of a retinue of servants, there is much here, compactly arranged, to render a home pleasant and attractive. The neat and spacious parlour, 18 by 20 feet, (see Fig. 18,) is varied in its outline by an old English bay-window, one of those pleasant nooks, which, says Lord Bacon, “be pretty retiring places for conference,” and has also windows opening quite to the floor of the veranda, and letting in a full expanse of the bright green lawn, and tufts of rich foliage that border it. This room would afford some scope for the “faire ladye” to exercise her taste in a simple, elegant, and harmonious style of fitting and furnishing; not by bringing from the shops the latest and most fashionable patterns of city chairs and tables, carpets and sofas, which, we are sorry to say, are in most cases destitute of all appropriateness, and in many, of all intrinsic grace and beauty, but by selecting articles recommended by fitness in design, in order that they may be in harmony with the character of the house, and by their tasteful and comfortable character,

that they may suit the more simple and unostentatious habits of country life.

The dining-room is of equal size with the drawing-room, and as the family who are to occupy this cottage villa, live in a pleasant and social neighborhood, and are in the habit, occasionally, of entertaining a little party of their friends, they thought it desirable to make these rooms communicate by sliding doors, in order that they may, on such occasions, be thrown into one. The rooms will then have a handsome effect, as the bay window at the end of the parlour is balanced by a wide mullioned window at the end of the dining-room opposite, and the whole space between them is forty feet. For the convenience of the *ménage*, we have located a neat pantry directly in contact with the dining-room, and opening out of it, so that the china and plate, or the little delicacies of the larder, may be under the eye, or, what is better, under the lock and key of the mistress. As the kitchen is below stairs, in the ordinary mode the dishes will require to be brought up the stairs and across the staircase entry to reach the table. This is somewhat objectionable, inasmuch as a hot dinner is likely to become cooled in this long state of transition, the china is liable to become broken by an occasional misstep, and the privacy of the hall is unnecessarily intruded upon, by the repeated coming and going of the domestics, arranging the dinner. We shall endeavor to remedy these difficulties, by placing in the little space on the right hand of the door opening from the dining-room to the pantry, what is called a *rising cupboard* or *dumb waiter*, which will be found a more careful, more obedient, and more unobtrusive "help," than any other

in the house. The actual size of this cupboard need not be more than 20 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet, which will just occupy the space in the pantry that is of little value for any other purpose. Or, if it should be thought desirable to have it a little wider, the width may be increased by making a small recess in the wall of the house. Fig.



[Fig. 19.]

19 shows the manner in which the pantry may be finished; the pantry being on the right side, and the dumb waiter, (D W) on the left; the cupboard rising in the pantry to the height of three feet, and descending through the floor to the closet in the kitchen. The mode of constructing this is shown in the details of this design, Fig. 28.

It will be seen on examining the plan of the principal floor, that by placing the stairs in a separate passage communicating with the principal hall, this hall is left free and unincumbered, and is in fact a pretty little ante-room, 12 by 16 feet. This is doubly advantageous, as the servants are enabled to go from the basement to the chamber story without passing through the principal hall; thus making this single staircase to serve the purposes, in a great measure, of the two frequently seen in villas, viz., the stairs in the hall used by the family, and the private stairs chiefly used by the domestics. From this passage also there is a private, or side entrance to the house, by an outer door. The *hall* is lighted by two small windows in the sides and by the semi-glazed door as shown in the perspective elevation.

We have as yet said nothing of the neat little library on

the right of the hall twelve by fourteen feet in its dimensions, where

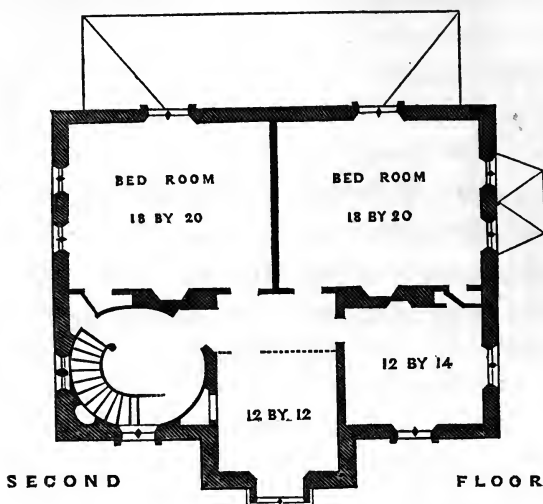
“Selected shelves shall claim our studious hours.”

But there is no portion of the house which, to a man fond of those most cheerful and never tiresome companions, good books, is more peculiarly the *sanctum*, or “own room,” than the library, whether it be small or large. This, though small, is sufficiently ample to contain all *the best books* ever written; large enough for a comfortable ruddy fire in a damp or cold wintry day, and for an ample library round-table furnished with the necessary materials for writing and correspondence of all kinds. The gentleman who is to occupy this cottage has, besides the few acres on which this residence is erected, a farm where he practises agriculture in an amateur manner, and on his library shelves may therefore be found a few choice works on rural economy, such as Loudon’s *Encyclopedias*, Low’s *Practical Agriculture*, Johnson’s *Agricultural Chemistry*, and a number of others of similar character, and on the table lie the last numbers of our most valuable and interesting agricultural periodicals. The library being fitted up in a plain and simple manner, answers admirably also as an office, into which persons who call to see the master of the house on business are readily shown from the hall, without disturbing the family who are occupying the dining-room, or parlour.

The veranda, or umbrage, which is entered by windows opening to the floor of the two principal apartments, is a cool and shady place for promenade, and, we need hardly

repeat, commands the most delightful views, as this is the river front of the house.

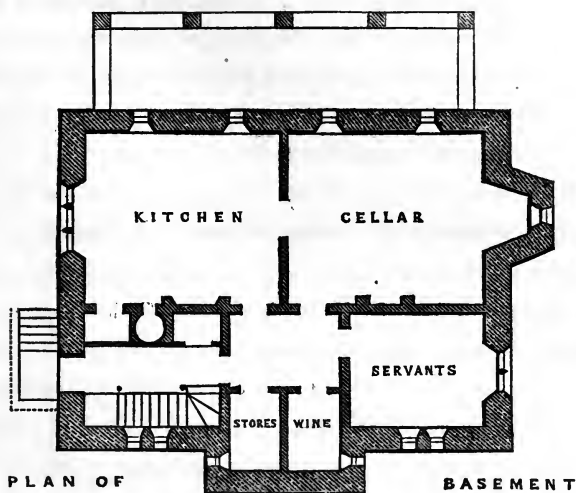
In the plan of the second floor, which is before us, are accommodations for the family and their guests, Fig. 20,



[Fig. 20.]

consisting of four excellent sleeping apartments, each with a small closet attached. Two of these are of ample size, and as it might be desirable to many to have in them a greater amount of closet room, it may be easily obtained by making a double partition between these apartments, which would allow of two large closets in the space thus formed. The bedroom, 12 by 12 feet, over the hall, is a pretty lodging apartment opening through a picturesque old English oriel window on a balcony. The staircase shown in this plan, gives access to the attic, where two servants bedrooms are located.

The basement accommodation, Fig. 21, shows an entrance into the staircase passage by a descent of steps : a



[Fig. 21.]

kitchen, and cellar of good dimensions, a servant's sleeping room, (which may be made a laundry if preferred,) and a small store-room and wine cellar conveniently located.

The exterior of this dwelling is designed after the old English architecture of the Tudor era, a style replete with interesting associations, as it is the genuine and most characteristic mode of building long ago prevalent in the finest country-houses of England, associated by "lay and legend ten times told," with all that is brightest and noblest in the history of our mother country. It is highly picturesque, abounding in the finer specimens with a rich variety of gables, turrets, buttresses, towers, and ornamental chimney-shafts, which form striking and spirited objects in domestic architecture, and harmonize agreeably with the hills and tree tops, and all the intricacy of outline in natural ob-

jects. And finally the irregularity of its outlines, admitting future additions with facility, the substantial and permanent expression of its exterior, and the beauty and comfort indicated in the richness, variety and size of its windows, all point out the old English style, in its various modifications, as admirably adapted, by beauty and fitness for domestic purposes in a cold climate.

This cottage being of very moderate size, neither demands nor would with propriety admit a profusion of ornament, and we have indeed, for the sake of economy, made it assume a character and a degree of decoration comparatively simple, still, however, preserving a very marked and distinct expression of the style. If we analyze its leading features, we shall find that character is conferred chiefly by the windows and the chimney tops, the two most essential and characteristic features of dwelling-houses as contrasted with buildings for any other purposes ; and to which, as such, decoration should always be first applied rather than to any less essential or super-added features, for example, to columns or a colonnade. Chimney tops, since we cannot dispense with them, should always be rendered ornamental, both strongly expressive of comfort, no house being tolerable in a cold climate without fires, and on account of their occupying the highest part of the building, and therefore are most likely to strike the eye agreeably if appropriate, or offend it if ugly and unshapely in form. We have shown in this design one of the simplest forms of old English chimneys, many of which are extremely beautiful.*

* By an error in the engraving, the *base* of each stack of chimneys in the elevation of this design is made to appear too low ; a more correct proportion is shown in the details, Fig. 15.

An edifice in this style should be built of none but the most solid materials. Stone would be the most appropriate, as it has a substantial and durable character in keeping with the style, and next to this, brick, or brick covered with the best cement, would be most suitable. To erect a dwelling in this style of so light and frail a material as wood, under any circumstances, would be a complete violation of good taste, as there would be an entire discordance or incongruity between the style adopted and the material employed. Where wood is the only material within our reach, some lighter and more suitable style should be adopted, and the result will then undoubtedly be more satisfactory.

A solecism in taste which we have several times witnessed with pain in this country, and which we will therefore caution our readers and the occupant of this cottage against, is the introduction of *green blinds*, or Venetian shutters, upon a building in the pointed, or the English cottage style. This kind of shutter, applied to the outside of buildings, belongs properly to the Venetian, Tuscan, or Italian villas, where the architecture is lighter and more fanciful, and the windows are frequently mere openings for the circulation of air; but to cover a handsome or quaint old English window, enriched by decorative mullions and window-heads, with an outside shutter belonging to a totally different style of building, and painted a *bright green*, is as revolting to a mind imbued with correct principles of taste, as to cover the venerable head of a staid gentleman of the old school with the flaunting head-dress of an Italian peasant girl. Outside shutters of any description are scarcely admissible in this style of architecture, as they conceal one of the chief sources of interest in the exterior.

But as the walls are thick, inside shutters, or even inside blinds, are easily introduced. The latter may be made to fold into window casings like ordinary box shutters, where they will serve the purposes of both shutters and blinds : and will be found more convenient and more appropriate than outside blinds, without violating correct principles of art.

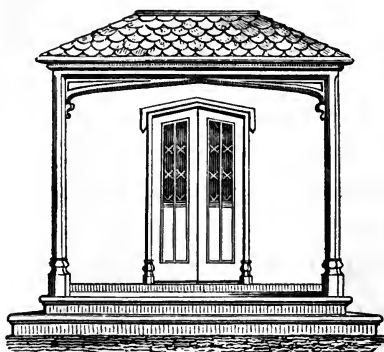
The interior of this cottage may be finished in a very simple manner. But the effect will be far more consistent and satisfactory, if some attention is paid to keeping up the pointed, or old English character, in the finish of at least the principal apartments. This may be done without incurring any extra expense, merely by employing Gothic, or pointed mouldings and details in the trimmings of the doors and windows, the forms of the cornices and chimney pieces. As there are now numerous examples of this style of dwelling in the middle states, there will be little or no difficulty in procuring the necessary forms of designs, moulds, and planes, for a cottage of this kind. A person whose taste is sufficiently cultivated to induce him to desire such a dwelling as this, will naturally inform himself of the actual effect, both as regards the interior and exterior finish, by inspection of the best example of the style within his reach ; or, for a small sum, he may obtain from an architect the working drawings necessary for the complete execution of the whole, by the builders employed, in the most correct manner.

A harmonious and pleasing effect is produced in houses in the old English style, by painting and graining the wood-work in imitation of oak or black walnut. This is partly owing, no doubt, to the allusion thus awakened in the mind, to the "old oaken wainscots," always so cha-

racteristic a feature in the antique houses in this style, but partly, also, to the mellow and furnished look which the warm and dark tone of the wood gives to the apartments. In an economical point of view, it has also the great recommendation of being kept clean and bright, with one twentieth part of the labor expended in maintaining wood-work, painted in white, in its original purity.

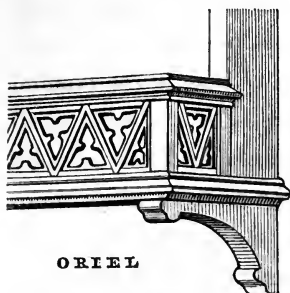
Details. In the construction of a cottage in the pointed style, attention should be paid to an unity of design in all parts of the building. One of the most essential principles in this style, is the recognition of the arch, in some manner, in all the principal openings. In public buildings, all windows and doors terminate upward in the pointed arch; in domestic architecture this would often be inconvenient, as in the case of windows in apartments on the first floor, where inside shutters are required. The windows are generally therefore square-headed, but the principle of the arch appears in the moulded window tracery.

In Fig. 22 is shown a small portion of the veranda on the river front, with its appropriate columns, and the archway between.

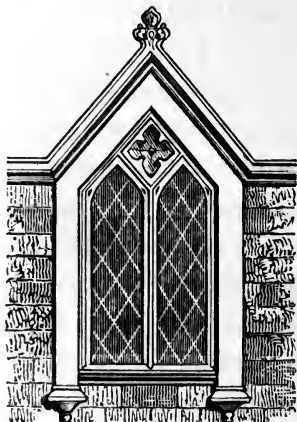


[Fig. 22.]

A portion of the balcony to the oriel window is shown in Fig. 23. In Fig. 24, is shown one of the dormer



[Fig. 23.]



[Fig. 24.]

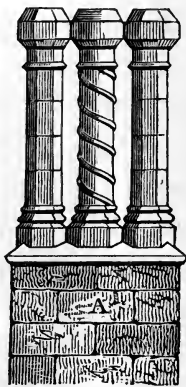
windows of the front elevation. For the section and plan of the lower windows, see Fig. 12, of Design I.



[Fig. 25.]

The section or profile of the label, or lintel of the window, is shown in Fig. 25; and that of the wall-coping in Fig. 26; both to the scale of half an inch to a foot.

A stack of chimneys suitable for this cottage, is shown in Fig. 27, which may be built of brick; the chimney tops being 8 feet high, above the base or square platform. The flues may be square or circular within, (the latter is preferable,) and ten or twelve inches in diameter. Circular flues are easily formed by building round a cylinder of tin, which is worked upwards by turning it with the hand as the chimney is carried up. The



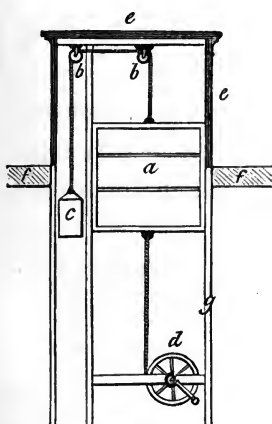
[Fig. 27.]

interior of the flue next the cylinder is covered with mortar in building, and the gradual withdrawal of the cylinder upwards, leaves a smooth plastered surface.



[Fig. 26.]

A section showing the construction of the rising cupboard, or dumb waiter, is shown in Fig. 28. In this section, the floor of the pantry is indicated at *f*, the portion above being enclosed in a sort of sideboard or closet in the pantry, and the part below in a similar closet in the basement. At *a*, is the cupboard with three shelves. This cupboard, and the dishes it will contain, is balanced by the weight *c*, at the end of a rope, passing over the pulleys *b*, which is attached to the top of the cupboard.



[Fig. 28.]

This, with a slight impetus, sends the loaded cupboard up to the top; it is drawn down by a small wheel and crank, *d*, with a similar cord or leathern strap, attached to the bottom of the cupboard. This wheel and crank is fixed firmly at the bottom of the trunk in which the cupboard moves, and about a foot and a half above the floor of the kitchen. The top of the trunk, or that part above the floor *f*, is

disguised, and rendered ornamental, by the neat sideboard or closet covering it, which opens in front to allow the dishes to be taken out.

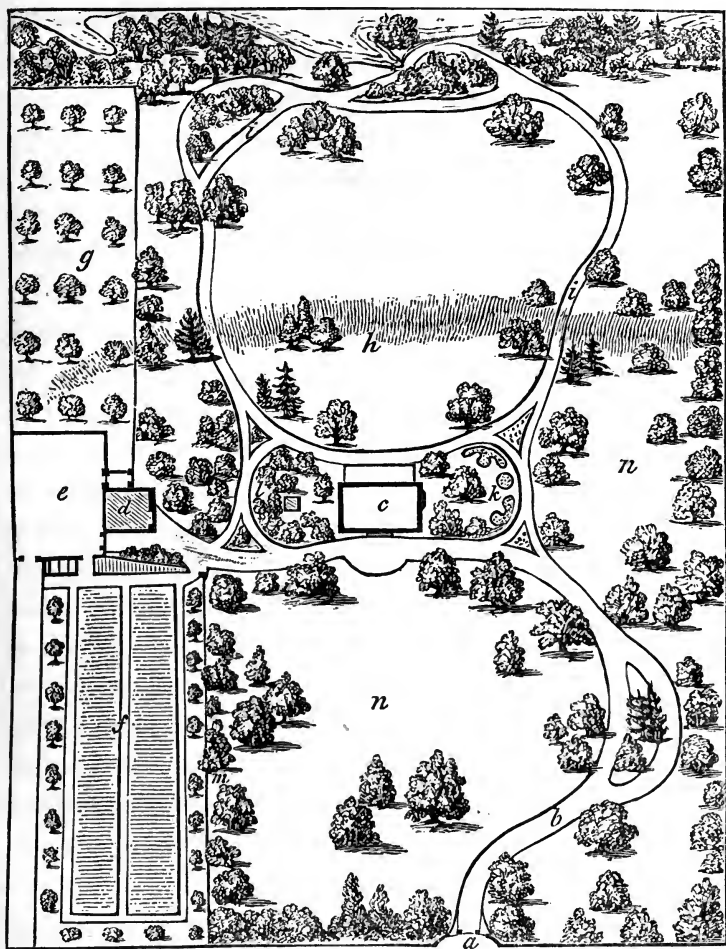
Estimate. If this cottage is built of brick and stucco, with cut stone labels to the windows, and finished in a consistent and appropriate, though simple manner in the

interior, it will cost about \$3500. Built of quarried stone, where the latter is not abundant, it would probably cost \$3800.

THE GROUNDS OF DESIGN III.

The situation of the ground, four acres in extent, upon which this dwelling is to be erected, we have already partly described. It is nearly a parallelogram, one end of which borders the public road and the other is bounded by the river. In its original state, before operations were commenced, the place appeared only a simple meadow, the land of fair quality, and the surface level, or nearly so, between the road and the site of the house, but sloping off to the river, in some parts gently, and in others more abruptly, about 100 feet beyond the veranda on the river side of the house, at *h*, Fig. 29. The best soil for a garden appeared to be on the left of the property, and we accordingly located the kitchen garden *f*, and the orchard of choice fruits *g*, in this quarter.

As it was not thought desirable by the owner of this place to expend much in keeping the place in order, beyond what labor might be required in the kitchen garden, few walks are introduced, except such as are actually necessary or convenient. Of these the most essential in every place is the entrance road, or Approach *b*, which leaves the public road in this example at *a*, that point being indicated as most suitable by the situation of the ground, and by the shelter and effect which will be given to the entrance gate by two or three large trees found growing there. There is a gravelled area in front of the house,



[Fig. 29.]

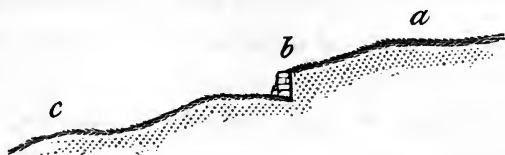
upon which carriages may turn, and at the extremity of this road are the stable *d*, and stable yard *e*. Next to the Approach, the most desirable walk is one for exercise, leading over more secluded parts of the place, or to spots enjoying beautiful or extensive prospects. In a place of small

extent, it is desirable to have this walk as long as possible, which is generally effected by making the circuit of the space offered, keeping at such a distance from boundary fences that they may not be obtrusive. Such a walk is shown at *i*, which leaving the veranda, on the river front of the house, proceeds in easy curves, shaded by occasional groups of trees, over the whole area between the house and the river.

On the right of the house, looked out upon from the bay window of the parlour, is a small area of smooth turf, surrounded by the walk *k*, and containing some irregular beds and circles, cut in the turf, devoted to choice flowers. At *l*, on the left, is a corresponding walk, serving the purpose of connecting the two principal walks, which is thickly bordered with ornamental shrubbery. With the exception of a few vines on the veranda, and shrubs near the house, these two small walks, with their accompaniments of flowers and shrubs, comprise all the ornamental details of the place requiring much care. All that portion of the grounds between the public road and the line *h*, is in lawn or grass, and is kept short by repeated mowings during summer. At *h*, is a slight paling fence rendered inconspicuous by painting it dark green. This fence follows the lower line of the ridge, and from the house is not visible, on account of the slope of the ground just above that line; the fence being six or eight feet below the level of the platform on which the house stands. The area embraced between this fence and the river is also in grass, but which here, however, is kept short by the pasturage of a cow, or a few sheep.

Instead of this fence of pales a *sunk fence* or *ha-ha*, might

be preferred, and where stone is abundant it would not be more expensive. The construction of such a fence will be easily understood by referring to the accompanying section, Fig. 30, in which *a* is the level of the ground, falling



[Fig. 30.]

off gradually at *b*, where a wall $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, open on the side facing the declining surface, would form an effectual protection against cattle on the lower side. It is evident from the section shown here, that, to a person standing at *a*, the fence and depressed surface at its bottom not being seen, there would be no apparent barrier or interruption to the view across the whole space to the river. Such a fence, it should be remarked, must, as in the present case, run *across* the surface to be looked over, and not in any direction parallel to the line of vision. In commencing the description of this place, it was remarked that the few fine trees already growing on it gave it a considerable degree of character. The majority of these were oaks and chestnuts of good size, and as the expression of dignity and picturesqueness inherent in these trees is in excellent keeping with the style of this dwelling, it will be advisable to maintain this character by planting chiefly round-headed trees, rather than drooping trees like the elm, which are mainly expressive of gracefulness. Near the house, a few Larches,

and Hemlocks are also introduced, as the spirited forms of these trees, contrasted with the round-headed ones, will add to the picturesque character of the architecture.

At the end of this section we shall give a list of the finest ornamental trees classed according to height and other qualities, and another of shrubs, from which selections may be made for planting this and other designs. We shall, in relation to these, only remark at present that, in order to insure a rapid and vigorous growth to these trees, the holes, previously to planting them, should be thoroughly prepared by throwing out the soil two feet in depth, and from three to six feet in diameter, and mixing it intimately with a plentiful supply of compost or well rotted manure, before returning it to the holes in planting. When a tree is planted in the ordinary manner without preparation, from the poverty of the soil, and the closeness of those portions of it adjacent to the roots of the newly moved tree, it requires a year or two to recover from the removal, and advances afterward in its growth only in a feeble and tardy manner. On the other hand, where the holes are carefully prepared, the soil furnished with a plentiful supply of nutriment, and rendered loose and easily permeable by the light and air, as well as the roots, the newly transplanted tree soon establishes itself, and makes rapid and luxuriant shoots. In many soils it will be found that this previous preparation will insure a growth more than four times as vigorous as that resulting from the usual hasty and careless mode of planting without preparation; and it is therefore better policy, where effect is speedily desired, to plant a few trees in the best manner, than a great number in the ordinary careless mode.

Another very erroneous practice, of frequent occurrence with planters of little experience, in the United States, consists in planting the tree *too deep*. This is not only to the eye contrary to nature, and in violation therefore of correct taste, but it is destructive to the health of the tree, by placing the mass of young roots below the genial influence of the atmosphere. Treated in this manner, trees will frequently struggle against the adverse situation for years, without ever attaining any considerable degree of luxuriance.

If we observe a tree growing in a natural state after it has attained some size, we must at once remark, that the base of the trunk, or that part nearest the ground, is much larger than the same trunk a few inches above; and that in consequence of the development of roots just below this point, the tree *appears to stand on a base* a little elevated above the level of the ground about it. This gives it an appearance of strength and dignity, and connects it, by a natural transition, with the surface around it. Now a tree, however large, which has been planted too deep, presents no appearance of this kind, but rises out of the level ground without any base, in a manner precisely similar to a post. In order to prevent this appearance, it is advisable, in planting, to set out the trees on a hillock, a few inches raised above the surface, in order that they may, when the ground settles about them, have a natural appearance to the eye, and that the roots may also be placed in the most favorable condition.

We have arranged the trees to be planted on the lawn, in this design, as in most of the others, in the natural style of landscape gardening—that is, with a view to the production

of natural beauty. This is effected by planting the trees in irregular groups, or singly, in a manner somewhat similar to that in which they occur in nature, avoiding straight lines and parallel rows, because such lines indicate a formal art, never found in natural landscape. At the same time the effect will be not the less indicative of elegant art, which will be evinced, 1st, In the employment of many exotic trees, or those obviously not natives of this part of the country, as the Horse Chestnut, or the European Linden: 2d, In the space allowed for the trees to develop themselves fully in the lawn from *h* to *a*, and in the more park-like forms which they will therefore assume in time: and 3dly, In the manner in which these trees are arranged.* The latter consists in concealing all objects which would not add to the beauty of the scene by an irregular plantation, as for example, the fence of the kitchen garden at *m*, or the out-buildings at *d*; in planting the borders of the approach, and of all walks, so as to give an obvious reason (when none other exists) for the curves of such walks, as well as to shade or shelter them; and in contrasting these plantations by broad open glades of turf, *n*. On the river side of the house, the trees should be so arranged as not to shut out any important portion of the prospect.

It is preferred in this design, not to have any spot especially devoted to a flower garden, but in its place to assemble a showy and select collection of flowers, in beds dug in the turf bordering the walk *k*, near the house. In this way the flowers are brought near the house, and their

* Landscape gardening, as an art, does not consist, as many seem to suppose, in producing a counterfeit of nature, but in *idealizing* natural beauty in a lawn, park, or garden.

beauty enjoyed, without destroying the simplicity and general effect of the place, by cutting off a separate space for a flower garden.

In laying out the kitchen garden *f*, the border within the boundary is devoted to fruit trees, as designated on the plan, with the exception of a small space in the corner adjoining the stable-yard *e*, for hot beds. There is a separate entrance for a cart or wagon to this yard, or to the kitchen garden, by a road on the left of the kitchen garden. The interior of the latter is left free for growing vegetables; and a select collection of fruit is planted in the small orchard *g*. This little orchard, together with the border set apart in the kitchen garden, if planted with the selection of fruit trees, forty-two in number, given for this purpose in a succeeding page, will furnish a moderate supply to the family through the greater part of the year. They are to be cultivated as standards, unless the proprietor prefers training those in the kitchen garden as espaliers, and the ground in the orchard *g*, is to be devoted to potatoes, beets, turnips, or other roots, both for the purpose of turning the ground to account, and of promoting the growth of the trees.

List of the finest hardy ornamental trees of foreign and native growth, for planting in groups and masses.

CLASS I.

Deciduous trees of the largest size, and of very rapid growth.

Chinese Ailanthus,	-	-	<i>Ailantus glandulosa.</i>
European Alder,	-	-	<i>Alnus glutinosa.</i>
Cut-leaved do.	-	-	do. do. <i>laciniata.</i>
Norway Maple,	-	-	<i>Acer platanoides.</i>

Sugar Maple, - - -	<i>Acer saccharinum.</i>
Catalpa, - - -	<i>Catalpa syriifolia.</i>
Spanish Chestnut, - - -	<i>Castanea vesca.</i>
European Ash, - - -	<i>Fraxinus excelsior.</i>
American White do. - - -	<i>do. americana.</i>
Three Thorned Acacia, - - -	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos.</i>
Tulip Tree, - - -	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera.</i>
European Larch, - - -	<i>Larix europæa.</i>
American do. - - -	<i>do. microcarpa.</i>
American Plane, or Sycamore,	<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i>
Oriental do. - - -	<i>do. orientalis.</i>
Lombardy Poplar, - - -	<i>Populus dilitata.</i>
Silver-leaved Aspen, or Abele,	<i>Populus alba.</i>
Cotton Wood do. - - -	<i>do. angulata.</i>
Yellow Locust, - - -	<i>Robinia pseud-acacia.</i>
Weeping Willow, - - -	<i>Salix babylonica.</i>
Huntington do. - - -	<i>do. alba.</i>
American Linden, - - -	<i>Tilia glabra.</i>
European Linden, - - -	<i>do. europæa.</i>
Red-twigged do. - - -	<i>do. rubra.</i>
American White, or Drooping Elm,	<i>Ulmus Americana.</i>
English Elm, - - -	<i>do. campestris.</i>
Dutch, or Corked-bark Elm,	<i>do. suberosa.</i>
Scotch, or Wych Elm, - - -	<i>do. montana.</i>

CLASS II.

Deciduous trees of the largest size, and of moderate growth.

White Horse Chestnut, - - -	<i>Æsculus hippocastanum.</i>
Scarlet Maple, - - -	<i>Acer rubrum.</i>
Silver-leaved do. - - -	<i>do. dasycarpum.</i>
Sycamore do. - - -	<i>do. pseudo platanus.</i>
Scotch Weeping Birch, - - -	<i>Betula alba, pendula.</i>
Black Birch - - -	<i>do. lenta.</i>
American Beech, - - -	<i>Fagus americana.</i>
Kentucky Coffee, - - -	<i>Gymnocladus canadensis.</i>
Sassafras Tree, - - -	<i>Laurus sassafras.</i>

Liquidamber, or Sweet Gum, -	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua.</i>
Cucumber Magnolia, - -	<i>Magnolia accuminata.</i>
American White Oak, - -	<i>Quercus alba.</i>
do. Scarlet do. - -	<i>do. coccinea.</i>
Overcup Oak, - - -	<i>do. macrocarpa.</i>
English do. - - -	<i>do. Robur.</i>
Lucombe's Seedling Oak, -	<i>do. — lucombeana.</i>
Willow-leaved do. -	<i>do. phellos.</i>
American Cypress, - -	<i>Taxodium distichum.</i>

CLASS III.

Deciduous trees of medium size, and of rapid growth.

Buckeye, or Western Horse-	
Chestnut, - - -	<i>Pavia rubra.</i>
Pale Yellow do. - - -	<i>do. flava.</i>
Weeping Ash, - - -	<i>Fraxius excelsior, pendula.</i>
Umbrella Magnolia, - -	<i>Magnolia tripetala.</i>
Large leaved do. - - -	<i>do. macrophylla.</i>
Ash leaved Maple, - -	<i>Negundo fraxinifolia.</i>
Osage Orange, - - -	<i>Maclura aurantiaca.</i>
Double Flowering Cherry, -	<i>Cerasus flore pleno.</i>
Ringlet Willow, - - -	<i>Salix annularis.</i>
Wahoo Elm, - - -	<i>Ulmus alata.</i>

CLASS IV.

Deciduous trees of medium size, and moderate growth.

Papaw, or Western Custard Apple,	<i>Anona triloba.</i>
Red Bird, or Judas Tree, -	<i>Cercis canadensis.</i>
White flowering Dogwood, -	<i>Cornus florida.</i>
Scotch Laburnum, - -	<i>Cytissus alpinus.</i>
Persimon, or American Medlar,	<i>Diospyrus virginiana.</i>
Purple leaved Beech, - -	<i>Fagus sylvatica, purpurea.</i>
Yellow Magnolia, - - -	<i>Magnolia cordata.</i>
Sour Gum, - - -	<i>Nyssa villosa.</i>

Paper Birch, - - -	<i>Betula papyracea.</i>
Japan Ginko Tree, - -	<i>Salisburia adiantifolia.</i>
European Mountain Ash, -	<i>Sorbus aucuparia.</i>
American do. do. -	<i>do. americana.</i>

Hardy Evergreen trees.

Norway Spruce Fir, - -	<i>Abies picea.</i>
Double Black Spruce Fir, -	<i>do. nigra.</i>
Balsam, or Balm of Gilead, -	<i>do. balsamea.</i>
Hemlock Fir, - - -	<i>do. canadensis.</i>
White, or Weymouth Pine, -	<i>Pinus strobus.</i>
Yellow Pine, - - -	<i>do. variabilis.</i>
English Yew, - - -	<i>Taxus baccata.</i>
American Arbor Vitae, - -	<i>Thuya occidentalis.</i>

CLASS V.

Hardy shrubs growing from 6 to 20 feet high.

Hercules Club, - - -	<i>Aralia spinosa.</i>
Snow-Drop, or White Fringe Tree,	<i>Chionanthus virginica.</i>
Narrow leaved do.	<i>do. maritima.</i>
Laburnum, or Golden Chain, -	<i>Cytissus laburnum.</i>
Weeping do. - -	<i>do. do. pendula.</i>
Yellow Bladder Senna, - -	<i>Colutea arborescens.</i>
Pink flowering Hawthorn, -	<i>Crategus oxycantha, var.</i>
New Scarlet, do. - -	<i>do. do. var.</i>
Double White, do. - -	<i>do. do. fl. pl.</i>
Cornelian Cherry, - -	<i>Cornus mascula.</i>
European Strawberry Tree, or	
Burning Bush, - - -	<i>Euonymus europæus.</i>
White Fruited, do. -	<i>do. do. fructa albo.</i>
Purple Flowering, do. -	<i>do. atropurpureus.</i>
American do. -	<i>do. americanus.</i>
Silver Bell Tree, - - -	<i>Halesia tetraptera.</i>
Althea Frutex, or Rose of Sharon,	
many sorts and colours,	<i>Hibiscus syriacus.</i>

Silvery Hippophae,	-	-	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides.</i>
Chinese Kolreuteria,	-	-	<i>Kolreuteria paniculata.</i>
Snowy Flowered Mespilus,	-		<i>Mespilus botryapium.</i>
Glaucous, or Swamp Magnolia,			<i>Magnolia glauca.</i>
Carolina large flowering Syringo,			<i>Philadelphus grandiflorus.</i>
Common fragrant	do.		<i>do. coronarius.</i>
Semi-double	do.		<i>do. semi-pleno.</i>
Hop Tree,	-	-	<i>Ptelia trifoliata.</i>
Venetian Sumac, or Purple Fringe			
Tree,	-	-	<i>Rhus cotinus.</i>
Shrubby Yellow Robinia,	-		<i>Robinia frutescens.</i>
Silvery-leaved Shepherdia, or			
Buffalo berry,	-	-	<i>Shepherdia argentea.</i>
Three-leaved Bladder Nut,	-		<i>Staphylea trifoliata.</i>
White and Purple Lilacs,	-		<i>Syringa vulgaris.</i>
White and Purple Persian Lilacs,			<i>do. persica.</i>
Cut leaved	do.		<i>do. laciniata.</i>
French Tamarisk,	-	-	<i>Tamarix gallica.</i>
Snowball, or Guelder Rose			<i>Viburnum opulus.</i>
Way-faring Tree,	-	-	<i>do. lantana.</i>

CLASS VI.

Hardy shrubs, growing from 1 to 6 or 8 feet high.

Indigo Shrub,	-	-	<i>Amorpha fruticosa.</i>
Dwarf white Horse Chestnut,			<i>Æsculus macrostachya.</i>
Groundsel Tree,	-	-	<i>Baccharis halimifolia.</i>
Sweet scented Shrub,	-	-	<i>Calycanthus floridus.</i>
Fragrant Clethra,	-	-	<i>Clethra alnifolia.</i>
Panicled flowered Clethra,	-		<i>do. paniculata.</i>
Red flowering bladder Senna,			<i>Colutea arborescens.</i>
Scorpion Senna,	-	-	<i>Coronilla emerus.</i>
Bloody twigged Dogwood,	-		<i>Cornus sanguinea.</i>
Cluster flowered Cytissus,	-		<i>Cytissus capitatus.</i>
Scarlet Japan Quince,	-		<i>Cydonia japonica.</i>
Blush, or White do.	-		<i>do. alba.</i>
Pink Mezereon,	-	-	<i>Daphne mezereum.</i>

White Mezereon	-	-	-	<i>Daphne m. album.</i>
Oak leaved Hydrangea,	-	-	-	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia.</i>
Italian yellow Jasmine,	-	-	-	<i>Jasminum hurmile.</i>
Japan yellow Globe Flower,	-	-	-	<i>Kerria japonica.</i>
Common Privet, or Prim,	-	-	-	<i>Ligustrum vulgare.</i>
Tartarian Upright, or Tree Honey-				
suckle,	-	-	-	<i>Lonicera tartarica.</i>
White flowering Honeysuckle,				<i>do. alba.</i>
Black berried do.	-	-	-	<i>do. nigrum.</i>
English fly do.	-	-	-	<i>do. xylosteum.</i>
Dwarf Syringo,	-	-	-	<i>Philadelphus nanus.</i>
Shrubby Cinquefoil,	-	-	-	<i>Potentilla fruticosa.</i>
Double Purple Tree Pæony,	-	-	-	<i>Pæonia moutan Banksia.</i>
Single Pink and Purple do.	-	-	-	<i>do. papaveracea.</i>
Double Rose coloured do.	-	-	-	<i>do. rosea.</i>
Rose Acacia,	-	-	-	<i>Robinia hispida.</i>
Shrubby Caragana,	-	-	-	<i>do. caragana.</i>
Corymbose Spirea,	-	-	-	<i>Spirea corymbosa.</i>
Panicled do.	-	-	-	<i>do. paniculata.</i>
Pretty flowering Spirea,	-	-	-	<i>do. bella.</i>
Sorb leaved do.	-	-	-	<i>do. sorbifolia.</i>
Red flowering do.	-	-	-	<i>do. tomentosa.</i>
St. Peters' Wreath,	-	-	-	<i>do. hypericifolia.</i>
Snowberry (white fruit),	-	-	-	<i>Symphoria racemosa.</i>
Indian Currant (Red fruit),	-	-	-	<i>do. glomerata.</i>
Parsley leaved Yellow-Root,	-	-	-	<i>Zanthorhiza apiifolia.</i>

Evergreen Shrubs.

Tree Box,	-	-	-	<i>Buxus arborescens.</i>
American Holly,	-	-	-	<i>Ilex opaca.</i>
European do.	<i>rather tender at</i>			
the north,	-	-	-	<i>do. aquifolium.</i>
Swedish Juniper,	-	-	-	<i>Juniperus suecica.</i>
Common Laurel, or Kalmia,	-	-	-	<i>Kalmia latifolia.</i>
American Rhododendron,	-	-	-	<i>Rhododendron maximum.</i>

Selection of very choice fruits, for the small orchard of 42 trees.

CHERRIES.

- 1 Knight's early Black.
- 1 Mayduke.
- 1 Tartarian.
- 1 Napoleon Bigarrieu.

PEARS.

- 2 Bartlett.
- 2 Seckel.
- 2 D'Angouleme.
- 1 Early Madeleine.
- 1 Easter Beurré.
- 1 Bloodgood's early.
- 2 Marie Louise.
- 1 Beurré Diel.

PLUMS.

- 1 Coe's Golden Drop.
- 1 Washington.
- 1 Green Gage.
- 1 La Royale.
- 1 Magnum bonum.

PEACHES.

- 2 George the IV.
- 2 Early Newington.
- 2 Morris White.
- 1 Yellow Rareripe.
- 1 Large White Cling.
- 1 Favourite.

APPLES.

- 2 Newtown Pippin.
- 1 Yellow Harvest.
- 1 Fall Pippin.
- 2 Baldwin.
- 2 Rhode Island Greening.
- 1 Yellow Bellflower.

APRICOTS.

- 1 Moorpark.
- 1 Turkey.

NECTARINES.

- 1 Peterborough.
- 1 Elruge.

Total 42

DESIGN IV.

An Ornamental Farm House.

IN designing this farm house, we have had two objects in view; first, to offer to the large class of intelligent farmers, a plan of a house of moderate size, somewhat adapted in internal accommodation to their peculiar wants: and secondly, to give to the exterior, at little additional cost, some architectural beauty. The first object, it is evident, must ever be the principal one in a farmer's dwelling, and therefore every thing should yield to such an interior arrangement, as will give the greatest amount of comfort, and the maximum of convenience, in performing in-door labor. But beyond this, there is no reason why the dwelling houses of our respectable farmers should not display some evidences of taste, as well as those of professional men, or persons in more affluent circumstances. The farmers are really the most independent men in our community, as their wealth is less liable to fluctuation than that of any other class; and if the amount which they wish to expend upon a dwelling, be less than that within the means of others, they are generally able, on the other hand, by having abundance of stone or timber on their own premises, to build at a greatly reduced cost. By bestowing some degree of ornament on farm houses, we shall hope to increase the interest and attachment, which the

DESIGN IV.
AN ORNAMENTAL FARM HOUSE.

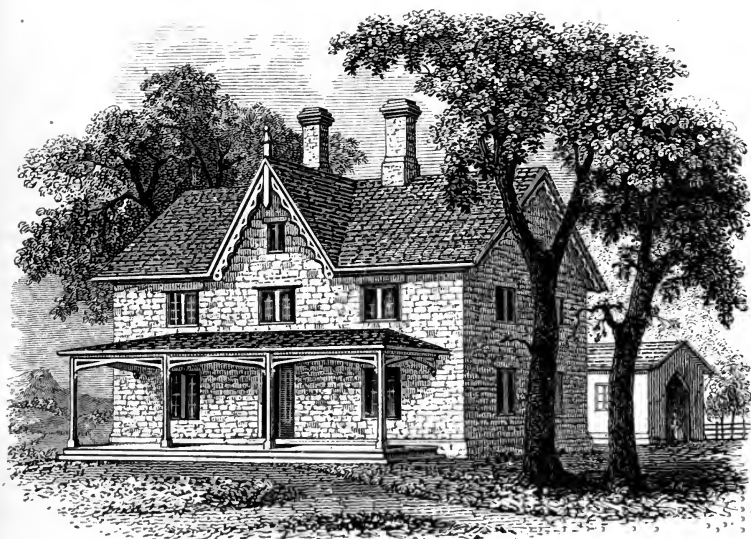


FIG. 31.

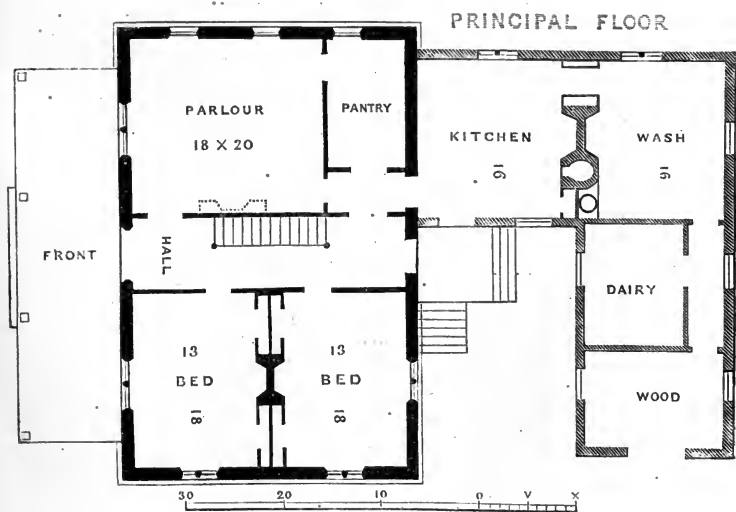


FIG. 32.

TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE

farmer and his family have for their home, and thereby to improve his social and domestic state. A man who is content to live in a clumsy, badly contrived, and uncouth habitation, will generally be found to care little for his home, or to have in his heart but a scanty flow of genial domestic sympathies. This love of home, and with it all the tender affections bound up in that endearing word, will be sure to grow with every step we take to add to its comforts, or increase its beauty; and if we feel a species of affection for the goodly trees we have planted, which, growing along with us, seem like old and familiar friends, we must acknowledge a still greater attachment to a dwelling that we have built, and which becomes our own home, whether it be a cottage or a mansion, if there is an air of taste lurking about it, and breathing out from vine covered porch or open window casement.

We are especially anxious that the farmer should cultivate a taste for improving his home, including under this term his dwelling, and his garden or grounds, as we are confident that in so doing he will unconsciously open to himself and his family new sources of enjoyment, beyond such as are *directly* derived from their beauty and convenience. It is unquestionably true, that we learn to appreciate the beauty of nature, in proportion as we become familiar with the beauty of art. Now, although we do not expect farmers to possess a gallery of pictures or statuary, yet they have a scarcely less instructive field open to them while tastefully disposing their gardens and grounds, in studying the various developments of beauty that occur, and become familiar to the mind in these, and all other employments, unfolding the order and har-

mony of a well regulated home. And we will venture to assert, that no person, however small his original knowledge, has followed these occupations thoughtfully for half a dozen years, without having his appreciation of the beauty of all nature, and especially the beauty of trees, forests, hills and rivers, a thousand fold increased.

By referring to the plan of the principal floor, Fig. 32, it will be seen that the main building, 30 by 46 feet, is two stories in height, and contains on this floor a hall, a parlour, two bedrooms, and a large pantry. The parlour, or sitting-room, is an excellent apartment, suitable for any occasion, and the pantry being placed between it and the kitchen, either of these rooms may be used to dine in; while the passage, with two doors between the parlour and the kitchen, prevents the noise of the latter from being heard in the former.

The kitchen, wash-house, dairy, and wood-house, on the same level with the main building, are contained in an L-form addition in the rear, one story in height. The kitchen is 16 feet square, and opens also by a back door, upon a broad stone platform, under which the steps next the main building descend to the cellar. The wash-room is 16 feet square, and has by the side of the fireplace a circular copper boiler set, for boiling the clothes. There is a passage from the wash-room, communicating directly with the wood-house. The dairy may, if it is thought advisable, be sunk three feet below the level of the wash-house, and paved with flag stones, in order to keep it cool; and there may be a raised shelf of stone all around it, on which to place pans of milk. In this case it would be entered by descending four or five steps.

The wood-house has a large door, to facilitate unloading from the wood wagons.

The plan of the second story, Fig. 33, affords three good bedrooms, closets, &c., and a small bedroom; and above this story is an ample garret for drying various seeds and vegetables.

The cellar is large, being of the same size as the main building, and on the side next the carriage road, should be placed a *slide*, wide enough to receive a cart load of roots, which will save much labor

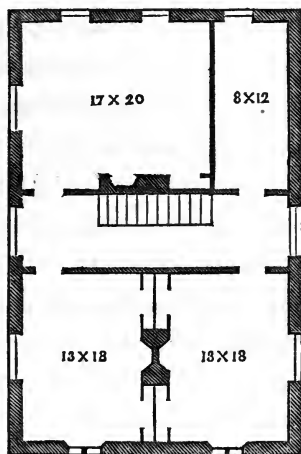


Fig. 33.

and time usually occupied in carrying them in baskets.

This dwelling is supposed to be constructed of rough stone, or stone partially smooth on the face, but not laid in regular courses. Such stone is abundant throughout a great portion of the United States and makes excellent walls.

We have given the preference to the *Rural Gothic* style in composing the exterior of this dwelling, partly on account of the large lofts or garrets, so useful to the farmer, afforded by the steep gables and roofs, and partly on account of its intrinsic beauty and picturesque effect when built of stone even in this simple manner. We have introduced a *veranda* in the same style in front, because such a feature is as necessary to the comfort of a farmhouse as a villa, in this country.

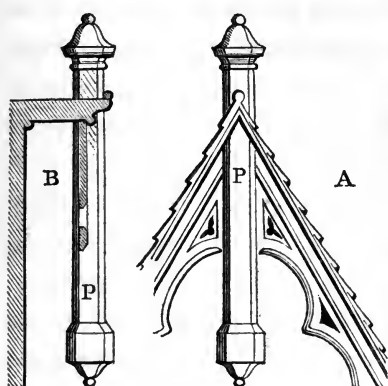
Where all the outbuildings are to be erected at the

same time with the dwelling-house, something of the same style should be evinced in their construction. It is not necessary to attain this, that ornamental verge boards, or windows, or other minor details, should be introduced in barns or the like structures, but it will be sufficient if attention be paid to repeating the same general forms in the *outlines* of the buildings, and of these the form of the roof or gables is most essential.

In some districts, wood is the only material which comes within reach of the farmer. When this is the case it would be better to adopt another style for the exterior, of a lighter character. We would recommend the simple projecting roof, and the general style of Design I., omitting some of the ornamental details. The arrangement of the rooms would require no material alteration, whatever style of architecture may be adopted for the interior; and a farm-house built in the plainest manner, preserving the arrangement exactly, would still have all the merit of this part of the design, of whatever value it may be considered.

It is evident that to some families another parlour, or a common eating room, but little superior to the kitchen, might be thought desirable. This would be easily obtained by converting the *rear bedroom* into a *dining-room* and keeping the *parlour*, (which is now intended to serve the purpose of dining-room also,) as a show apartment, or *best room*. Such a plan might suit the fancy of those who take pleasure in keeping the best and most comfortable room in their house shut, except when they see strangers, but we cannot recommend it as consonant with good taste and that unaffected, genuine hospitality, which ought to characterize "plain country folks."

Details of construction. The construction of this building will be easily understood by merely inspecting the elevation, as it is extremely simple. In Fig. 34, the verge-



[Fig. 13.]

board and cornice are shown more in detail, to the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a foot. In this, A, is the front view of the top of the gable, and B, the profile or section of the same. P, is the pendant which perforates the ridge of the roof, and terminates the gable by what is termed a hip knob, or finial. The roof, in this design, projects about a foot beyond the walls of the house. The veranda is supported by octagonal posts or pillars, the openings between which, are ornamented at the top by single arches cut from 2 inch plank. All the exterior wood-work of this building, (except sashes and doors,) should be painted three coats of the same color as the stone, or a few shades lighter, and sanded.

Estimate. The cost of this building, supposing the stone to be found on the farm, and all the materials to be drawn by the farmer, will not exceed \$1700.

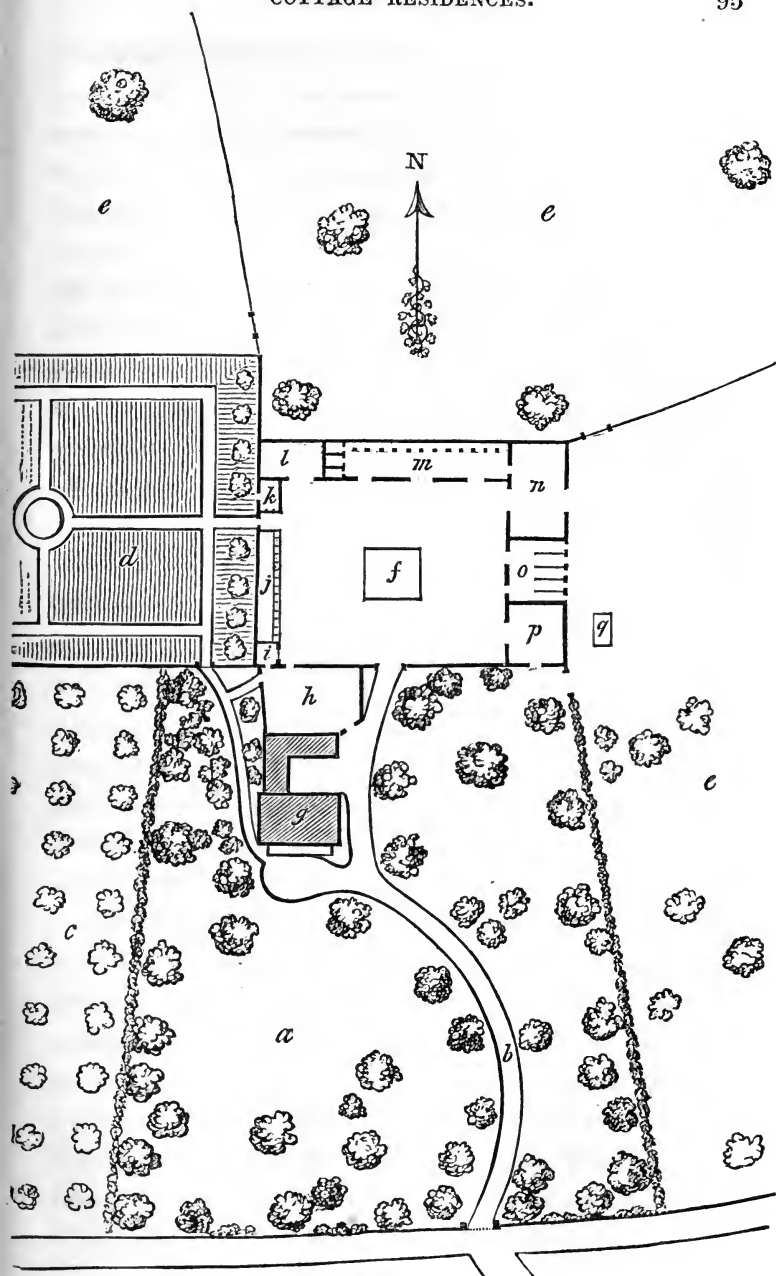
The Ferme Ornée, or ornamental portion of the farm.

The *ferme ornée* is a term generally applied to a farm, the whole or the greater part of which is rendered in some degree ornamental, by intersecting it with drives, and private

lanes and walks, bordered by trees and shrubs, and by the neater arrangement and culture of the fields. But it may also be applied to a farm with a tasteful farm-house, and so much of the ground about it rendered ornamental, as would naturally meet the eye of the stranger, in approaching it the first time.

It is evident that the farm proper, in the present case, may consist of 50 or 500 acres. We have only shown in the annexed engraving, Fig. 35, a plan of a few acres immediately surrounding the house, and consisting of the entrance lawn *a*, about one and a quarter acres, bordering the entrance road or approach *b*; the orchard *c*, the kitchen garden *d*, adjoining fields, in grass or under the plough *e*, and the yard for the out-buildings *f*.

At *g* is shown the house, and in the rear of the kitchen, wash-house, &c., is the kitchen yard *h*. The out-buildings, or farmery, are arranged around three sides of a square, open to the south, and consist of the piggery *j*, the tool-house communicating with the garden *k*, open shed for carts, ploughs, &c., *l*, cow-house with three calf-pens attached at the end *m*, barn *n*, stable for horses *o*, wagon-house *p*, and corn crib *q*. The surface of the yard descends slightly on all sides to the centre *f*, where the manure heap is kept. This collection of out-buildings is much more complete and extensive, than will be found connected with most farms in this country, but we have given it, with the view of exhibiting what ought to be aimed at as a desideratum in accommodation, on every extensive farm, and it will be found easy to diminish the amount of buildings and sheds, to as many as would



[Fig. 35.]

occupy only one side of the yard, if the farm be small, or to such a number as can be afforded.

This plan will require but little description, as the ornamental grounds have no intricacy of detail. The effect of the view from the house across the entrance lawn *a*, would be pleasing, and its expression would be that of simply natural, or pastoral beauty. The trees might be of the finest native species, selected from the woods on the farm, as nothing is more beautiful than our fine drooping Elms, Tulip trees, Oaks, and Ashes. Or some additional interest may be given to the place, by introducing a few Horse Chestnuts or European Lindens, around the house, and along the approach. The trees we would plant in natural groups, as indicated on the plan, as this would not only evince a more cultivated taste in a farmer, than strait lines, but it would also add to the apparent extent of the whole area, devoted to ornamental trees, by giving it an irregular and varied boundary of foliage.

This acre and a quarter devoted to ornament, may also be rendered profitable also : 1st, by mowing the grass over the whole surface ; or, 2dly, by keeping it short, by pasturing it with favorite animals. In the case of mowing, when no animals are admitted, a few flowering shrubs and plants may be cultivated directly around the house. But if it is preferred to pasture the area, it would be necessary to confine them to a certain portion of the kitchen garden devoted to this purpose.

There are some farmers who would be willing to devote an acre around their house to some kind of lawn, or purpose superior to a common field, who are yet not sufficiently alive to the beauty and dignity of fine forest trees,

to be willing to plant the latter. Such may substitute fruit for forest trees, and even arrange them in the same manner, planting those most symmetrical and pleasing in their forms, as the cherry and pear, near the house and the approach, and those which are unsightly in growth, nearest the boundary.

The beauty of a *ferme ornée* will be greatly enhanced by introducing verdant hedges, in the place of stone or wooden fences, at least in all situations near the house. The best plant to be had in the nurseries, for this purpose, is the Newcastle thorn, a native sort, much hardier and better than the English for our climate. But almost any of our native thorns in the woods, make admirable hedges, and the farmer may gather the seeds, and raise them himself. Good hedges may also be made of the crab, or the buckthorn, or even the mulberry, though the latter will not turn cattle, from its want of thorns.

If the ground is previously well prepared by repeated ploughings and manuring, and proper care is taken to head back the young plants the first year or two to make a thick bottom, and to trim them twice a year afterwards, an excellent hedge may be obtained in five years. No person, we hope, who has once seen a handsome deep green hedge, forming a dense close surface, enlivened with blossoms in the spring, and berries in the autumn, will grudge the little annual care necessary to substitute this for at least a small part of his unsightly wall, or "post and rail."

Wooden and stone fences near the house, may be rendered ornamental by planting the Virginia creeper, (*Ampelopsis*;) or five-leaved ivy, at short distances along the fence. This vine is common over a large portion of the

Union, and will quickly form a beautiful mantle of verdure, concealing the wall in summer with its rich and luxuriant green, and in autumn with its bright scarlet foliage.

When the eye commands from the house a view beyond the ornamental lawn, the latter may be pleasingly connected by planting or preserving, here and there, in the adjoining fields, a few of the same forest trees that are growing on the lawn, thus avoiding too strongly marked a contrast between the latter area and the farm lands, and showing something of a unity of design or purpose.

The orchard near the house is an apple orchard, and we give a selection of one hundred trees for the purpose of planting it with the most valuable sorts, including a number of sweet apples, for feeding stock.

2 Early Bough,	Ripens in August.
2 Yellow Harvest,	July.
6 Esopus Spitzenberg,	Nov. Feb.
4 Roxbury Russett,	May.
6 Fall Pippin,	Sept. Dec.
8 Jersey Sweet,	Aug. Nov.
6 Jonathan,	Dec. Feb.
6 Baldwin,	Nov. May.
2 Lady Apple,	Nov. March.
4 Large Golden Pippin,	Nov. March.
6 Ladies' Sweeting,	Nov. March.
8 Newtown Pippin,	Dec. May.
5 Wells' Sweet,	Sept. Dec.
8 Rhode Island Greening,	Nov. March.
2 Summer Paradise,	Aug. Sept.
4 Swaar,	Dec. March.
8 Yellow Bellflower,	Oct. Dec.
4 Pearmain,	Nov. March.
4 Michael Henry Pippin,	Nov. March.
4 Dominie,	Nov. March.

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DESIGN V.

A COTTAGE VILLA, IN THE BRACKETED MODE

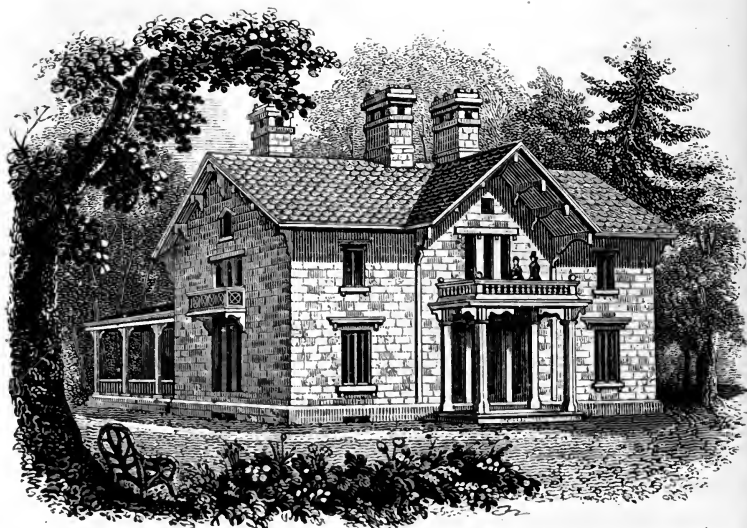


FIG. 36.

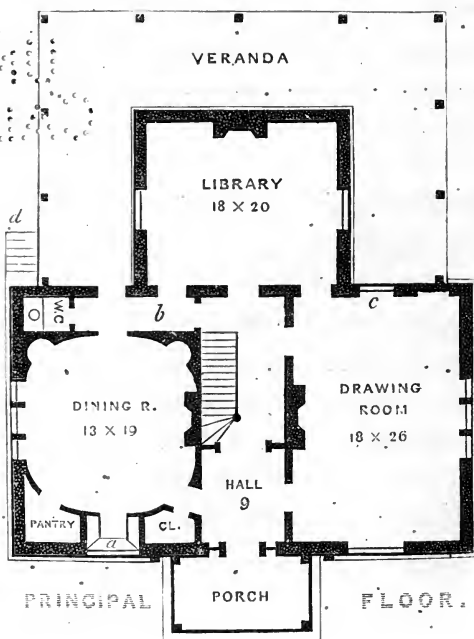


FIG. 37.

DESIGN V.

A cottage-villa in the Bracketted mode.

WE trust that the exterior of this villa will generally please, as although it is very simple in form, we have endeavored to add to its domestic, comfortable air, a more forcible and elegant expression than rectangular buildings generally possess. The strongly marked character which it has, is derived mainly from the bold projection of the roof, supported by ornamental brackets, and from the employment of brackets for supports, in various other parts of the building.

This bracketted mode of building, so simple in construction, and so striking in effect, will be found highly suitable to North America, and especially to the southern states. The coolness and dryness of the upper story, afforded by the almost veranda-like roof, will render this a delightful feature in all parts of our country where the summers are hot, and the sun very bright, during the long days of that season. Indeed, we think a very ingenious architect might produce an *American cottage style*, by carefully studying the capabilities of this mode, so abounding in picturesqueness, and so easily executed.

In actual fitness for domestic purposes, in this country, we think this bracketted mode has much to recommend it. It is admirably adapted to the two kinds of construction which must, for some time, be the most prevalent in the

United States—wood, and brick covered by cement. Its comparative lightness of character, renders it well suited for wood, and the protection afforded by the projection of the roof, will give complete security and dryness to the walls, rendering good stucco or cement in such a situation, as durable as stone. The facility of its construction is an additional circumstance in its favour, as the details are extremely simple—the ornamental brackets, which are the principal features of decoration, being cut out of pine or oak plank, two inches thick, and one or two patterns serving for the whole exterior.

Extending the roof in the manner shown in this design, gives expression and character at once to the exterior, and the broad and deep shadows thrown by the projection are not only effective and pleasing to the artistical eye, but they increase the actual comfort of the chamber apartments ; a projection of from 20 inches to three feet, serving as a hood to shelter the windows from the summer sun during all the sultry portion of the day ; while in winter, the sun being low in position, this effect will not be felt, when it is not desirable.

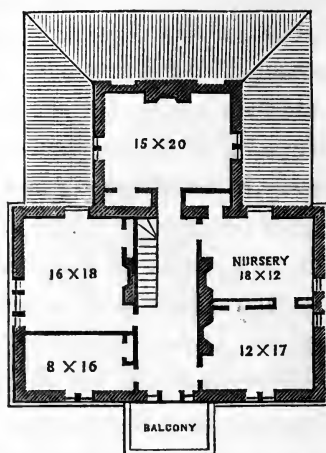
On entering the hall, (see plan of principal floor, Fig. 37,) we find on the left an oval dining, or living room, lighted by a large and handsome window on the side, and another in front ; the latter finished with a window-seat. There are two pantries, or closets, in this room, in the spaces formed by the ovals in front, and the opposite end of the room may be finished with shallow closets for plate, glass, or valuable china. At the end of the room opposite the front, is a door opening into the passage *a*, which com-

municates with the stairs to the kitchen, (under the main stairs,) and also with the open air, by the door on the veranda. At *b* is a water-closet.

On the opposite side is the parlour or drawing-room, occupying the whole space, 18 by 26 feet. This room is of very handsome size, and if well finished would make a splendid apartment. The ceiling should be 13 or 14 feet high, and might be supported by a bracketted cornice, tastefully executed in plaster, to harmonize with the character of the exterior. Our own taste would lead us to prefer greatly, in all cases, the simplicity and dignity of a single large apartment of this kind, in the country, to two apartments connected by folding or sliding doors. In the latter, the single room considered by itself, is comparatively of no importance, because it is evidently only one half of the architect's idea, and the *coup d'œil* of the whole is greatly injured, by the partition still remaining, after the doors are open. A large room like this drawing-room, will, on the contrary, be a complete whole in itself, and with regard to its effect, either with or without company, it will be found much more satisfactory than that of the two smaller ones connected. Access to the veranda from this room, is afforded by the window at its farther end, which is a casement-window opening to the floor, and may therefore be used as a door.

At the end of the hall a door opens into the library, 18 by 20 feet, which is a cool, airy apartment, shaded by the veranda that surrounds it on three sides. It communicates directly with the drawing-room by one door, and with the passage *a*, leading to the veranda, by another.

On the second floor are five bedrooms, Fig. 38. The two bedrooms on the right being connected by a door, one of them may be used as a nursery, and the other as a family bedroom. Three bedrooms, for servants, may be finished in the attic story, which will be lighted by the windows in the gable. There is a handsome balcony, which is entered upon from the case-



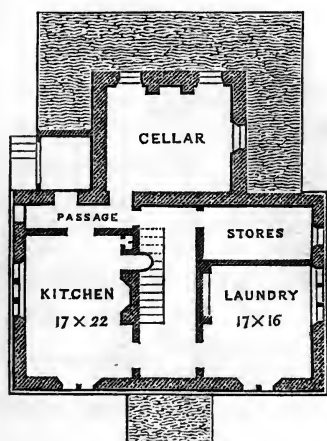
SEC. FLOOR

[Fig. 38.]

ment-window, at the end of the hall in this story, shaded by the broad overhanging roof, and two other balconies which accompany, in a similar manner, the large windows in the two principal bedrooms on either side of this hall. These two large windows are each composed of three compartments, and the middle compartment of that on the right, against which the partition of the nursery abuts, is made solid on the inside, which still gives one window, or compartment of moderate size, for each room.

The basement accommodation, Fig. 39, consists of a kitchen, laundry, store-room, and cellar. The basement story is raised about three and a half feet above ground, with areas built around the windows, to admit an abundance of light. The outer entrance to this story is by the steps descending under the veranda, indicated on the left of this plan.

The chimneys in this elevation are bold and striking,



B A S E M E N T .

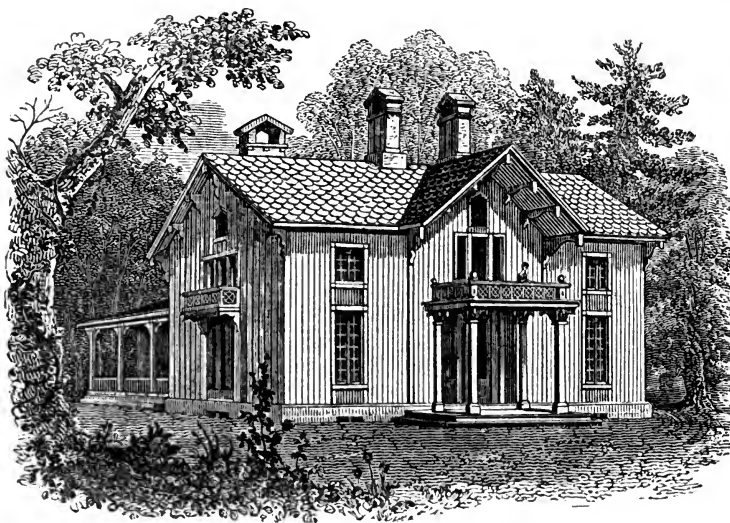
[Fig. 39.]

and show what would be in good keeping with the style of the house. Their construction is simple. They are each covered on the top by two flat coping stones, of bold projection, the smoke escaping on two sides, (Fig. 42.) Chimneys built in this manner are much more likely to draw well, than those with an open top, in the common mode. This form, however, is not by any means

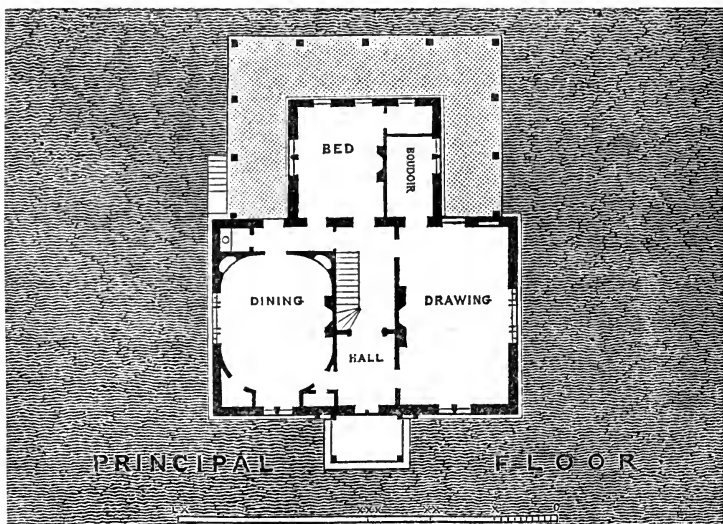
essential, and square flues in a body, with a bold cornice supported on bricks projecting as brackets, or separate detached flues carried up in clusters, with heavy tops, would also be suitable for a building in this style.

Variation of this design, as constructed in wood. The foregoing engravings being in illustration of this design, as built of solid materials, we introduce another elevation, Fig. 40, to show its appearance constructed of wood. The common mode of *siding* is sufficiently well understood by every one, but in this elevation a less general mode is shown, which consists in tongue and grooving the boards, nailing them vertically on the frame, and covering the joint by a strip one to two inches wide. We suggest this mode as a variation, as it makes a very warm and dry house, and the effect is good. Fig. 45 is a section to the scale of half an inch to a foot, showing this kind of siding.

There are, perhaps, some families who would much prefer a bedroom, to the library in our previous plan of



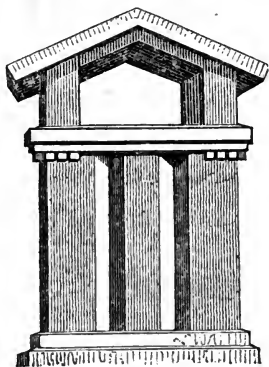
[Fig. 40.]



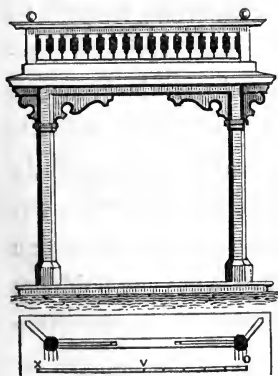
[Fig. 41.]

the principal floor. We have in the annexed Fig. 41, shown how this wing, originally intended for a library, may, by a little variation in the plan, be made to afford a pleasant bedroom, with a closet adjoining, and a pretty little boudoir opening either into the bedroom or the drawing-room, as may be thought best. If this variation should be preferred to the original plan of this floor, it will only be necessary to carry through the partitions introduced in this wing, which will make a similar alteration in the plan of the second and basement stories, so easily understood that it will not require any further plans in illustration.

Details. A portion of the porch in Fig. 43, shows the manner of ornamenting this part of the building by brackets. Four varieties of brackets, suitable for the roof supports of buildings in this style, are seen in the accompanying Fig. 44. In this engraving, drawn to the scale of half an inch to a foot, A, represents the bold-



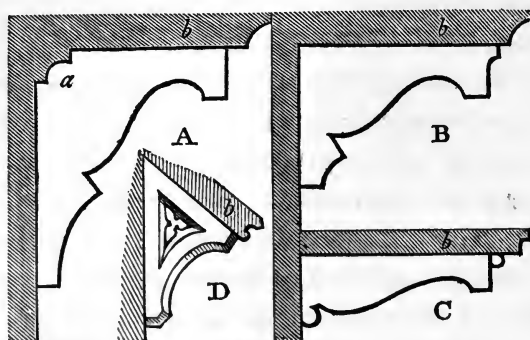
[Fig. 42.]



[Fig. 43.]

est form, suitable for the corners or angles of building; B, one of lesser size, proper for the projection of the gables; C, is another variation, employed in the bold projection of the gable in front, over the porch, and D, is a form employed for eave brackets, when it is thought advisable to continue them along the whole line of roof, as in the next

design. In this engraving, *a* represents a moulding, and *b* the roof and cornice above the bracket. The most complete mode would undoubtedly be to employ cut-stone



[Fig. 44.]

brackets in a building like this, composed of stone or solid materials; but if made of good sound wood, and thoroughly painted and sanded to resemble the stone or stucco, it will answer nearly as well.



[Fig. 45.]

In Fig. 45, is seen a section of the mode of siding, alluded to in our variation of this design *in wood*, which needs no further explanation.

It will be observed that the supports to the veranda in the rear of this dwelling, are simple, octagonal posts, ornamented with brackets at the top, and that the brackets being a characteristic feature in this style or mode, it is introduced wherever a support is really or apparently necessary, as in the case of the balconies to the windows, etc.; and in a building in this mode, the unity of design should be further preserved, by carrying out the boldness of character in all portions of the building, by projecting the roofs, verandas, porches, etc., in a proportionate de-

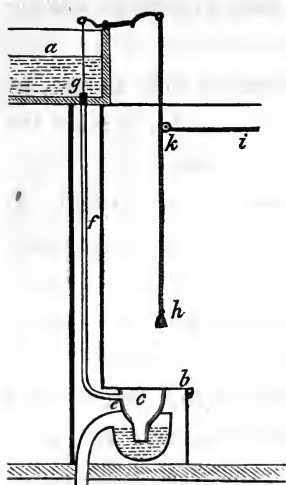
gree, and by introducing few and bold mouldings and ornaments.

Some character is given to the roof in this design, by employing shingles of an uniform size, and rounding the lower ends before laying them on the roof.*

We have designated a *water-closet* in this design. A water-closet does actually not require a space larger than 3 by 4 or 5 feet, and it may therefore be introduced in the first or second story of almost every house, although we have only shown it in two or three of these designs. If properly constructed, and its accompanying cistern kept supplied with water, it will be found entirely free from odours of any kind, and therefore a very great desideratum in every house. The better way is to employ a first rate plumber from the city to fit it up completely, while the house is in progress. In order to explain the principle of its construction we extract the following description of one of a simple and very efficient kind from the *Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture*, p. 18.

“The water-closet may be variously arranged; but as one of the best and cheapest modes, and one the least likely to go out of order, we give the following: The cistern, Fig. 45, *a* may be at any distance from the seat

* The principle of *expression of purpose*, demands that the *roofs* of buildings should be shown, and rendered ornamental. In snowy countries, especially, a moderately steep roof is necessary to sustain the pressure and shed the snow perfectly, and it should always, therefore, be boldly exposed, and rendered ornamental in domestic architecture. Some of our builders seem to have a farcical horror of a roof, or a chimney-top, (derived from the study of Greek temples,) and conceal both, by costly and elaborate balustrades and parapets, in many cases at an expense sufficient, if judiciously applied, to have given a superior character to the whole building.



[Fig. 45.]

b, provided it be on a higher level, by four or five feet. The basin *c*, may be an inverted hollow cone, truncated, and joined to a piece of cylindrical tube, inserted in a closed leaden vessel, technically called a smell-trap *d*. In the side of *c*, at *e*, is a hole or vertical opening passing obliquely through the sides of the basin and communicating with the cistern *a*, by the pipe *f*. The water in the cistern is prevented from running off through this pipe by a nicely fitting valve at *g*. When it is desired to allow the water to rush down into the basin, it is only necessary to pull the string *h*; which, if the cistern be at a distance, may pass over several pullies, according to the number of angles in its course. In order to insure the descent of a quantity of water to the basin every time it has been used, a cord *i*, may be joined to *h*, and passed over the pulley at *k*, and the end of this cord may be fixed to the upper part of the door of the water-closet, at such a distance from the hinge, say a foot, as will suffice to lift up the valve *g*; or the same purpose might be effected by a lever which would be acted upon every time the door was opened. In every case where it is intended that a common or lever valve should be operated on by a door, the latter ought to have a spring-bolt to shut it, lest at any time it should be left open by neglect." The waste pipe from the water-closet should leave the house by a properly fitted under-

ground drain, and should either terminate in a covered drain or sewer, at a considerable distance, or in a well or cistern for liquid manure, the contents of which may be turned to valuable account.

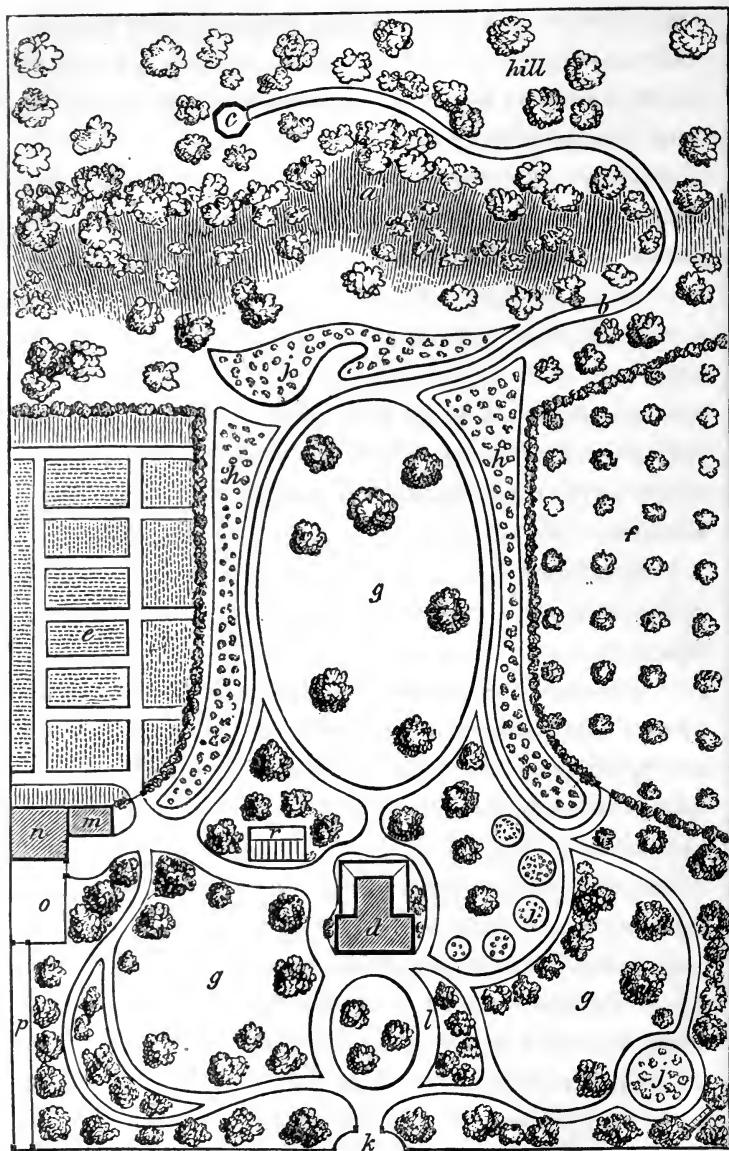
Estimate. This cottage-villa may be built of brick-and-stucco, or of wood, in the best manner, at a cost of about \$5500. With cut free-stone trimmings it would cost \$6000.

Laying out the Ground.

The situation for which this cottage is designed borders the public road and contains about two acres, which are nearly level. At the back of the garden, Fig. 47, is a steep hill *a*, the side covered with trees, which is ascended by a walk *b*, leading to a rustic summer-house on the top at *c*, from whence a prospect of the surrounding country is obtained.

The house is at *d*, and the objects in laying out the ground were to create an airy, cheerful aspect around the house, especially in front; to preserve a view of the steep picturesque hill from the veranda in the rear, and with the appearance of a good deal of ornamental effect to retain about one acre, or nearly half the level ground, for a kitchen garden *e*, and a fruit garden *f*.

In order to give an air of extent and elegance about the house, the whole surface in this neighborhood, not devoted to the kitchen and fruit gardens, is laid down in lawn *g*, to be kept neatly mown; with the exception of the long borders *h*, devoted to a miscellaneous collection of flowers; the circular beds, filled with verbenas, petunias and monthly roses, three plants which will bloom the



[Fig. 47.]

whole summer, and have a brilliant effect from the drawing-room windows; and the two beds *j* filled with choice double Dahlias. In the turf is planted a number of the finest species of ornamental trees and shrubs, some being allowed to grow alone and assume all their beauty of development, and others planted in groups, or thickets, for effect or shelter. The novice will be assisted in making a selection of these trees and shrubs, by referring to the list given at page 81. Some of the less hardy and robust of these trees and shrubs, being planted in groups in this way, will require that the surface around each tree for a small area of about two feet in diameter be kept loose by culture to promote their growth, until they attain considerable size.

The entrance gate is shown at *k*, and there is a large oval of turf around which to turn carriages immediately before the door. The carriage road *l*, after approaching the entrance to the kitchen, for the convenience of delivering heavy articles, leads to the carriage-house *m*, adjoining which are the barn and stable *n*, and the stable yard *o*, the latter communicating directly with the public road by the lane *p*.

The kitchen and fruit gardens are enclosed on three sides by hedges of the *privet* or *prim*, a rapid growing plant which forms a thick hedge in three years, has neat foliage and flowers, and is easily cultivated from slips or cuttings planted in March or April. These verdant fences will scarcely appear barriers, and a spectator standing on the veranda in the rear of the house, and looking over the open, oval lawn *g*, bordered by the flower borders, and these backed by the deep green hedges, would scarcely

be impressed with that idea of confinement which this moderate space would otherwise convey.

A detached green-house is shown at *r*, which, like the dwelling-house, fronts due south. This green-house is 14 feet wide by 40 feet long, and has a lean-to, or shed, at the rear, which affords a cover for the furnace, with a place for fuel, and a long narrow apartment for a gardener's seed room, tool room, or work room, the latter being a place absolutely necessary in every residence of the size of half an acre, if appropriated to ornamental purposes. Not only the front, but also both the ends of this green-house should be glazed, as the sun will then, in the course of the day, shine on all sides. In the middle or eastern states, where the winters are severe, it will be found a great economy of both fuel and labor to have light shutters made for all the sashes in a green-house detached like this one. When the sun is shining the shutters can be speedily removed, and in cold dull days, and at night, the glass may be kept covered, which will prevent the house from losing its heat rapidly. No green-house in this country, where even the wintry sun is brilliant, will require a particle of fire while the sun shines, and by the aid of shutters we may preserve the warmth of the green-house collected during the afternoon, through a considerable portion, and often the whole of the night.

The hill side *a*, in its original state, was sprinkled over with trees, tufts of grass, ferns, etc., and was disfigured by the presence of a number of rough piles of rock. In order to render them ornamental, a quantity of hardy climbers, as the Trumpet vine, (*Bignonia*,) the coral or trumpet Honeysuckles, the double flowering Bramble,

and the Virginia creeper, may be planted at the foot and among these rocks, and they will in two or three seasons render them highly picturesque by enwreathing them with beautiful garlands of foliage and flowers.

As the lawn will be a great source of beauty in all places of this kind, it is important that attention should be paid to this feature early in the preparation of the grounds. No lawn will retain its freshness and verdure throughout our hot summers, unless particular attention is paid to two circumstances. The first of these is the preparation of a deep soil before it is sown, or laid down in grass—the second consists in frequent mowings. When there is a large surface to be kept in lawn, the soil may be rendered suitable by manuring, and ploughing thoroughly beforehand with the sub-soil plough, or by going through the same furrow three times in ploughing the soil. If the area be small, it may be trenched with the spade. The roots of the grasses strike much deeper in a mellow prepared soil, than persons are generally aware, and are thereby enabled to withstand a severe drought, when, if sown in the ordinary mode, they would have dried up and the foliage become brown in a short time. A rich soil for a lawn is not desirable, but rather a deep one, capable of retaining moisture for a long time. Ashes will be found an excellent top-dressing for invigorating a worn-out lawn.

Frequent mowing is necessary to insure that velvet-like appearance so much admired in English lawns. To perform this operation neatly, the mower must be provided with a scythe the blade of which is very broad, and hung nearly parallel to the surface of the lawn; and the mowing should always be performed, if possible, after a shower

or a heavy dew, while the grass is yet damp. The best mixture of grass seeds in use among us, and to be had at our seed shops, is the same as composes the natural growth of our commons and the turf by the road sides, viz. Red top, and white Clover, (*Agrostis vulgaris* and *Trifolium repens*.) They should be sown thickly for a lawn, at the rate of four bushels to the acre.*

The five circular beds *i*, are supposed to be each 10 or 15 feet in diameter, and cut in the turf. It is proposed to fill these with plants, each bed with the same genus, and cultivate them in such a manner that, when full grown, they shall cover the whole surface of the bed. They will then present a mass of rich leaves and blossoms, and the raw earth not being seen, these beds will connect themselves much more harmoniously with the surrounding turf or lawn, than if only partially covered with plants. Nothing is more unsightly than raw flower beds near the windows of the house, in midsummer, and we therefore greatly prefer the beauty of a few rich circles or groups like these, to the lean and parched appearance which long beds of miscellaneous flowers exhibit when placed in direct proximity to the dwelling.

The trailing *Verbenas* and *Petunias* are very showy plants, blooming perpetually during the whole season, and are therefore admirably adapted to this purpose. As they will not stand our winters, they must be treated as annuals; or preserved by taking small plants up in pots, in autumn, and keeping them in the green-house or a frame,

* Mr. Loudon recommends the following mixture of grasses for a lawn: viz. *Agrostis vulgaris* var. *tenuifolia*, *Festuca duriuscula*, *F. ovina*, *Cynosoru cristatus*, *Poa pratensis*, *Avena flavescens*, and *Trifolium minus*.

planting them out again in April. The following varieties are recommended.

Verbenas Tweediana, grandiflora.	Petunia phœnecia.
chamedrifolia.	<i>Groomii.</i>
elegans.	<i>picta.</i>
ignescens.	<i>striata.</i>
Mestoni.	grandiflora.
superba.	
chalmeri.	
Binneyana.	

A great number of beautiful monthly roses, including the Noisettes, the common China, or Bengal, and the Tea and the Bourbon varieties may be procured in the nurseries. These require a rich loamy soil, where they will bloom in great profusion all the summer, and until winter frosts overtake them. The Bourbon roses are especially remarkable for the size, the abundance, fragrance, and the beauty of their blossoms. The following selection includes some of the most desirable sorts, all everblooming or monthly.

BOURBON ROSES.

Madam Desprez, *large and very double.*
 General Dubourg, *do. very fragrant.*
 Hermosa, *rose coloured.*
 Le Brun.
 Gloire de France, or Neumann.
 Queen, *very fine.*
 Aristides.
 Marshall de Villars, *lively red.*
 Gloire de Rosamond.
 Bouquet de Flora.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Champney's cluster, *blush.*
 Aimée Vibert, *pure white.*
 Louise Phillipe, *deep crimson.*
 Cerise, *cherry coloured.*
 Conque de Venus, *delicate blush.*
 Jaune desprez, *creamy blush.*
 Lamarque, *pale yellow.*
 Smith's yellow.
 Julia.
 Du Luxembourg.
 Superba.
 Charles the X.

BENGAL ROSES.

Louise Phillipe, *deep crimson*.
 Cramoisie superieur, *very rich*.
 Agrippina, *beautiful*.
 Double white Daily.
 Queen of Lombardy, *cherry colour*.
 Semperflorens, or Sanguinea.
 Roi de Cramoisie.
 Marjolin, *superb*.
 Admiral de Rigny.

TEA ROSES.

Odorata, or Common blush Tea.
 Alba, or white Tea.
 Caroline, fine blush.
 Madam Desprez, *white*.
 Bourbon white Tea.
 Bougere.
 Aurora.
 Clara Sylvain, *fine*.

Nearly all the varieties of China Roses may be cultivated in the open air, with a trifling covering of straw or litter over the tops in winter, to prevent their being injured by sudden thawing after severe frosts.

The two flower borders *h*, being each more than one hundred and fifty feet long, will contain a large collection of flowering plants, both annuals and perennials. The latter being more permanent and more showy, are to be chiefly employed, but small spaces should be left at intervals along the borders to allow the sowing of annuals, as the latter bloom profusely during midsummer and autumn, when comparatively few perennials are in flower. We have already remarked that, in order to attain the most beautiful effect from such flower borders, two rules must be observed: the first is, to arrange the plants so that the taller and coarser growing shall be farthest from the front of the border, the smallest near the walk; and the second, that the collection should consist of a due proportion of plants blooming in the different months through the whole season. As to perform this, will perhaps require more knowledge of the habits of herbaceous plants than many of our readers possess, we give the following list for the

purpose of assisting them in stocking beds of this description so as to produce satisfactory results.

LIST OF PERENNIAL BORDER FLOWERS,

Arranged according to their period of blooming, with their height.

FLOWERING IN APRIL.

CLASS I.

From 6 to 12 inches high.

- Anemone thalictroides*, pl. Double wood Anemone ; white.
- Adonis vernalis*. Spring flower Adonis ; yellow.
- Corydalis cucularia*. Breeches flower ; white.
- Anemone pulsatilla*. Pasque flower ; blue.
- Anemone hepatica*, pl. Double Hepaticas ; blue.
- Viola odorata*, pl. Double white and blue European violets.
- Omphalodes verna*. Blue Venus Navelwort.
- Polemonium reptans*. Greek Valerian ; blue.
- Phlox stolonifera*. Creeping Phlox ; red.
- Primula veris*. The Cowslip ; yellow and red.
- Primula polyantha*. The Polyanthus ; purple.
- Primula auricula*. The Auricala ; purple.
- Viola tricolor*. Heart's Ease or Pansy ; many colours and sorts.
- Viola grandiflora*. Purple Pansy.
- Phlox subulata*. Moss pink Phlox.
- Phlox nivea*. White Moss Pink.
- Gentiana acaulis*. Dwarf Gentian ; purple.

CLASS II.

From 1 to 2 feet high.

- Phlox divaricata*. Early purple Phlox.
- Saxifraga crassifolia*. Thick leaved Saxifrage ; lilac.

- Dodecatheon meadia*. American Cowslip ; lilac.
Pulmonaria virginica. Virginian Lungwort ; purple.
Alyssum saxatile. Golden Basket ; yellow.
Trollius europeas. European Globe flower ; yellow.

MAY.

CLASS I.

From 6 to 12 inches high.

- Veronica gentianoides*. Gentian leaved Speedwell ; blue.
Jeffersonia diphylla. Two-leaved Jeffersonia ; white.
Lysamachia nummularia. Trailing Loose-strife ; yellow.
Convallaria majalis. Lily of the Valley ; white.
Saponaria ocymoides. Basil-like Soapwort ; red.
Phlox pilosa. Hairy Phlox ; red.
Houstonia cærulea. Blue Houstonia.

CLASS II.

From 1 to 2 feet high.

- Coronilla varia*. Changeable Coronilla ; pink.
Pæonia tenuifolia. Fine-leaved Pæony ; red.
Corydalis formosa. Showy Corydalis ; red.
Veronica spicata. Blue-spiked Speedwell.
Pentstemon ovata. Oval-leaved Pentstemon ; blue.
Pentstemon atropurpureas. Dark purple Pentstemon.
Orobis niger. Dark purple Vetch.
Anchusa Italica. Italian Bugloss ; blue.
Ranunculus acris, pl. Double Buttercups ; yellow.
Tradescantia virginica. Blue and white Spiderwort.
Lupinus polyphyllus. Purple Lupin.
Iris sibirica. Siberian Iris ; blue.
Lupinus Nootkaensis. Nootka Sound Lupin ; blue.
Hesperis matronalis, albo, pl. The double white Rocket.
Phlox suaveolens. The white Phlox, or Lychnidea.
Phlox maculata. The purple spotted Phlox.

Lupinus perennis and rivularis. Perennial Lupins ; blue.

Lychnis flos-cuculi, pl. Double Ragged-Robin ; red.

Aquilegia canadensis. Wild Columbine ; scarlet.

CLASS III.

2 feet and higher.

Papaver orientalis. Oriental scarlet Poppy.

Iris florentina. Florentine Iris ; white.

Pæonia albiflora. Single white Pæony.

Hemerocallis flava. The yellow Day-lily.

JUNE.

CLASS I.

From 6 to 12 inches high.

Potentilla rosea. The Rose-coloured Potentilla.

Potentilla mayana. Mayes' Potentilla ; light rose.

Spirea filipendula, pl. Double Pride of the Meadow ; white.

Cypripedium pubescens. Yellow Indian Moccasin.

Viscaria vulgaris, pl. White, and red Viscaria.

Eschscholtzia californica. Golden Eschscholtzia ; yellow.

Lychnis fulgens. Fulgent Lychnis ; red.

Dianthus chinensis. Indian Pinks ; variegated.

Verbena multifida. Cut-leaved Verbena ; purple.

Verbena Lamberti. Lambert's Verbena ; purple.

Iris Susiana. Chalcedonian Iris ; mottled.

CLASS II.

From 1 to 2 feet high.

Spirea Lobata. Siberian spirea ; red.

Spirea Ulmaria, pl. Double meadow sweet ; white.

Delphinium grandiflorum, pl. Double dark blue Larkspur.

Delphinium chinense, pl. Double Chinese Larkspur ; blue.

Dianthus hortensis. Garden Pinks ; many double sorts and colours.

Caltha palustris, pl. Double Marsh Marigold ; yellow.

Polemonium cœruleum, and *album*. Common white and blue Greek Valerian.

Campanula persicifolia, pl. Double peach-leaved Campanula ; white.

Antirrhinum majus. Red and white Snap Dragons.

Geranium sanguineum. Bloody Geranium ; red.

Oenothera fruticosa. Shrubby Evening Primrose ; yellow.

Dianthus caryophyllus. Carnation ; variegated.

Campanula grandiflora. Large blue Bellflower.

Clematis integrifolia. Austrian blue Clematis.

Asphodelus ramosus. Branching Asphodel ; white.

Pentstemon speciosa. Showy Pentstemon ; blue.

CLASS III.

2 feet and higher.

Aconitum Napellus, variegated. Purple and white Monk's Hood.

Aconitum Napellus. Monk's Hood ; purple.

Campanula rapunculoides. Nodding Bellflower ; blue.

Verbascum phænecium. Purple Mullein.

Clematis erecta. Upright Clematis ; white.

Linum perenne. Perennial Flax. blue.

Pæonia Humei. Double blush Pæony.

Pæonia fragrans. Double fragrant Pæony ; rose.

Pæonia Whitleji. Double white Pæony.

Gaillardia Aristata. Bristly Gaillardia ; yellow.

JULY.

CLASS I.

From 6 to 12 inches high.

Pentstemon Richardsonii. Richardson's Pentstemon ; purple.

Pentstemon pubescens. Downy Penstemon ; lilac.

Campanula carpatica. Carpathian Bellflower ; blue.

Sedum populifolium. Poplar-leaved Sedum ; white.

Dianthus deltoides. Mountain Pink ; red.

Veronica maritima. Maritime Speedwell ; blue.

CLASS II.

From 1 to 2 feet high.

- Pentstemon campanulatum.* Bell-flowered Pentstemon ; lilac.
Pentstemon speciosa. Showy Pentstemon ; red.
Pentstemon roseum. Rose-colored Pentstemon.
Monarda didyma. Lemon-scented balm ; scarlet.
Potentilla atrosanguinea. Dark red Potentilla.
Funkia Sieboldti. Lilac Funkia.
Coreopsis Atkinsonia. Atkinson's Coreopsis ; yellow.
Aquilegia glandulosa. Glandular Columbine ; striped.
Phlox Brownii. Brown's Phlox ; red.
Dictamnus Fraxinella. Purple Fraxinella.
Dictamnus alba. White Fraxinella.
Anchusa officinalis. Common Bugloss ; blue.
Oenothera Fraseri. Fraser's Evening Primrose ; yellow.
Oenothera macrocarpa. Large podded Evening Primrose ; yellow.
Campanula trachelium, pl. Double white, and blue Bell flowers.
Potentilla Russelliana. Russell's Cinquefoil ; red.
Delphinium speciosum. Showy Larkspur ; blue.
Campanula macrantha. Large blue Bell-flower.
Chelone Lyoni. Purple Chelone.
Chelone barbata. Bearded Chelone ; orange.
Dracocephalum grandiflorum. Dragon's head ; purple.

CLASS III.

2 feet and higher.

- Delphinium elatum.* Bee Larkspur ; blue.
Pentstemon digitalis. Missouri Pentstemon ; white.
Hibiscus palustris. Swamp Hibiscus ; red.
Lychnis Chalcedonica. Single and double scarlet Lychnis.
Lythrum latifolium. Perennial Pea ; purple.

AUGUST.

CLASS I.

From 6 to 12 inches high.

- Corydalis formosa.* Red Fumitory.

Phlox carnea. Flesh colored Phlox.

Lychnis coronata. Chinese orange Lychnis.

CLASS II.

From 1 to 2 feet high.

Geum Quellyon. Scarlet Geum.

Gaillardia aristata. Bearded Gaillardia ; yellow.

Phlox Alcordi. Alcord's Phlox ; purple.

Catananche cereulea. Blue Catananche.

Asclepias tuberosa, Orange Swallowort.

Veronica carnea. Flesh-colored Speedwell.

Gaillardia bicolor. Orange Gaillardia.

Hemerocallis japonica. Japan day-lily ; white.

Dianthus superbus. Superb fringed Pink ; white.

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal flower ; red.

Lythrum Salicaria. Willow Herb ; purple.

Liatris squarrosa. Blazing Star ; blue.

Coreopsis temifolia. Five-leaved Coreopsis ; yellow.

CLASS III.

2 feet and higher.

Campanula pyramidalis. The pyramidal Bell-flower ; blue and white.

Yucca filamentosa. Adam's thread ; white.

Yucca flaccida. Flaccid Yucca ; white.

Phlox paniculata. Panicled phlox ; purple and white.

Epilobium spicatum. Purple spiked Epilobium.

Cassia Marylandica. Maryland Cassia ; yellow.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

CLASS I.

From 6 to 12 inches high.

Achillea Ptarmica, pl. Double Milfoil ; white.

Aster linifolius. Fine-leaved Aster ; white.

Gentiana Saponaria. Soapwort Gentian ; blue.

CLASS II.

From 1 to 2 feet high.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Large yellow Coreopsis.

Eupatorium cælestinum. Azure blue Eupatorium.

Phlox Wheeleriana. Wheeler's Phlox; red.

CLASS III.

2 feet and higher.

Aster macrophyllas. Broad-leaved Aster; white.

Eupatorium aromaticum. Fragrant Eupatorium; white.

Liatris elegans. Elegant Blazing Star; purple.

Liatris spicata and scariosa. Blue Blazing Stars.

Aster novæ-angliæ. New-England Aster; purple.

Echthnops ritro. Globe thistle; blue.

Chrysanthemum indicum. Artemesias, many sorts and colors.

DESIGN VI.

An irregular villa in the Italian style, Bracketted.

THIS design shows a villa in the Italian style of moderate size. It is highly irregular, and while it will, on account of the greater picturesqueness and variety growing out of this circumstance, be much more pleasing to a portion of our readers, a great number of persons, who only judge of a dwelling-house by a common-sense standard, will probably prefer a more regular and uniform building, like one of the previous designs. The latter class will find no good reason for any extra cost incurred in creating an irregular villa like this, as a more regular one would afford the same comfort and convenience ; but persons who have cultivated an architectural taste, and who relish the higher beauties of the art growing out of variety, will give a great preference to a design capable of awakening more strongly emotions of the beautiful, or picturesque, as well as the useful, or convenient. We might illustrate the natural progress in taste in the fine arts, which all persons make, and their relative capacity of enjoying different degrees of art, by a familiar example drawn from music. Most persons, having an ear for music, but who have never cultivated a taste for it, will be found greatly to prefer simple airs, because the simple rythm of *melody* is distinct and easily understood ; the more intricate beauties of *harmony* abounding in fine musical compositions, are only intensely

DESIGN VI.

A VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE, BRACKETTED.



FIG. 49

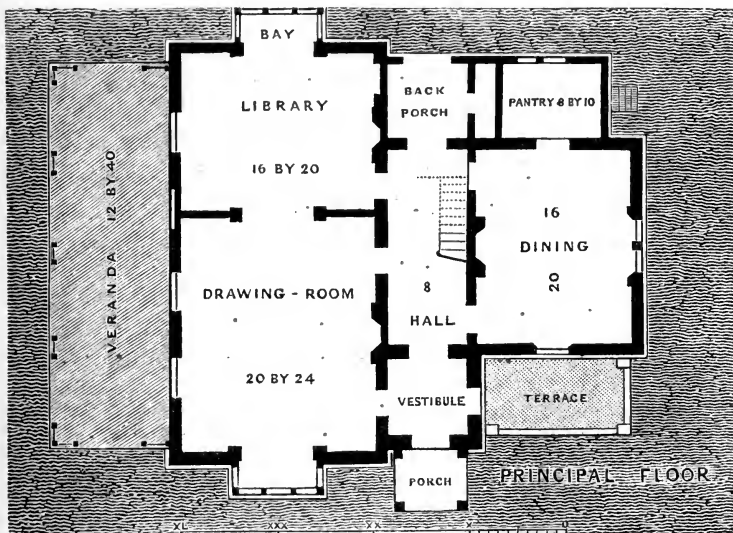


FIG. 50

felt and enjoyed when our perceptions are enlarged and heightened by education.

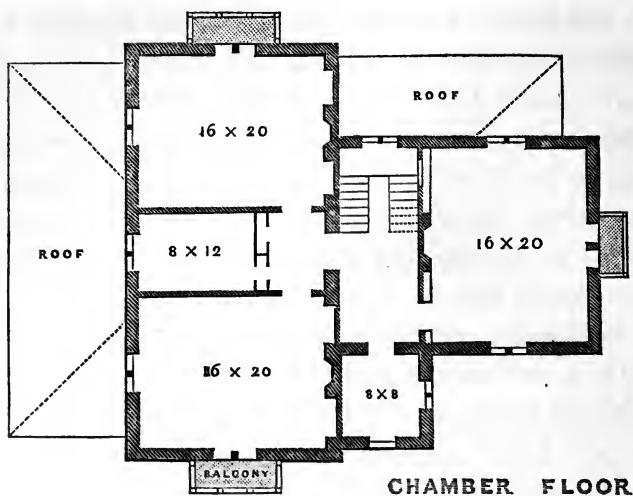
The Italian mode is capable of displaying a rich domestic character in its balconies, verandas, ornamental porches, terraces, etc. The square-tower, or *campanile*, is a prominent feature in villas in this style, and frequently confers on the Italian compositions a character of great boldness and dignity. The projecting roof, and the round-arched window, are also characteristic features.

The present design is intended for a situation where it is desired to preserve the whole of the fine view from the windows of the drawing-room unobstructed, and the entrance front is accordingly made on the adjoining side. After reaching the porch, see Fig. 49, we enter the vestibule which occupies the lower floor of the tower, and from thence the hall, leading through the building and terminating in a back porch of one story in height. Adjoining the latter is a large closet for stores.

On the left of this hall is an elegant drawing-room, 20 by 24 feet, connected with a library 20 by 16 feet. At either extremity of these rooms is a handsome projecting window in the Italian mode, giving an air of dignity to the apartments, and in front are three casement windows opening to the floor of the veranda, both for the purpose of allowing an uninterrupted view, and affording easy communication.

On the right of the hall is the dining-room, 20 by 16 feet. A pantry or store-room, 8 by 10 feet, opens into this room. In front is a pretty little terrace, ornamented with a few vases of terra cotta, or artificial stone.*

* Handsome vases for this purpose may be obtained at Gibson's Warehouse, Pearl-street, or at the Salamander Works, Cannon-street, New-York.



[Fig. 50.]

The chamber floor of this design shows three bedrooms, 20 by 16 feet, each with a pleasant balcony at one of its windows; and two smaller bedrooms. In the attic story are three bedrooms for servants, lighted by the windows shown in the gables. From the attic a small staircase leads through the half story (with square windows,) to the upper story of the campanile or tower, whence an extensive prospect of the country for many miles round is enjoyed.

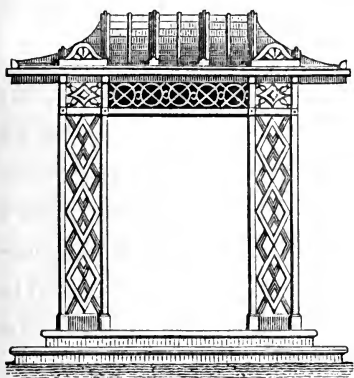
The kitchen of this villa is placed beneath the dining-room, and ample cellerage, wine, and store-rooms, are obtained under the main body of the house, at the other side of the hall.

The fanciful and convenient window shades, or canopies, occasionally employed in this style, may be made of canvass supported by a light iron frame, or of light wood painted to resemble an awning.

A building in this style will be greatly heightened in effect by being well supported by trees, the irregular forms of which will harmonize with the character of the architecture. A Lombardy poplar or two, judiciously introduced in the midst of groups of round-headed trees, will have a happy effect. The beautiful wooded situations on the banks of our fine rivers are, many of them, admirably suited for an Italian villa of this kind.

Construction. We have supposed this villa to be built of wood, the bracketted construction giving it a character of lightness, but the effect would be even better if built of more solid materials, and brick-and-stucco well con-

structed would be very durable under the shelter of the broadly projecting roof. The forms of brackets given in Fig. 44, of our last design, are equally suitable here, *D*, being the bracket for the eaves in front. A portion of the veranda is shown in Fig. 51. In this, the upright



[Fig. 51.]

columns enclosing the lattice are supposed to be octagonal, and four inches in diameter, the lattice itself being much heavier and more durable than it is usually made. Its ceiling is made of beaded and planed stuff forming also the roof, and the rafters are in like manner beaded and plainly shown. The chimney tops of the main building should come out at the ridge of the roof, which will be effected by *drawing over* the stacks in the garret. The

roof should project two feet on every side. The principal story should be 13 feet high in the clear and the chamber story 10 feet.

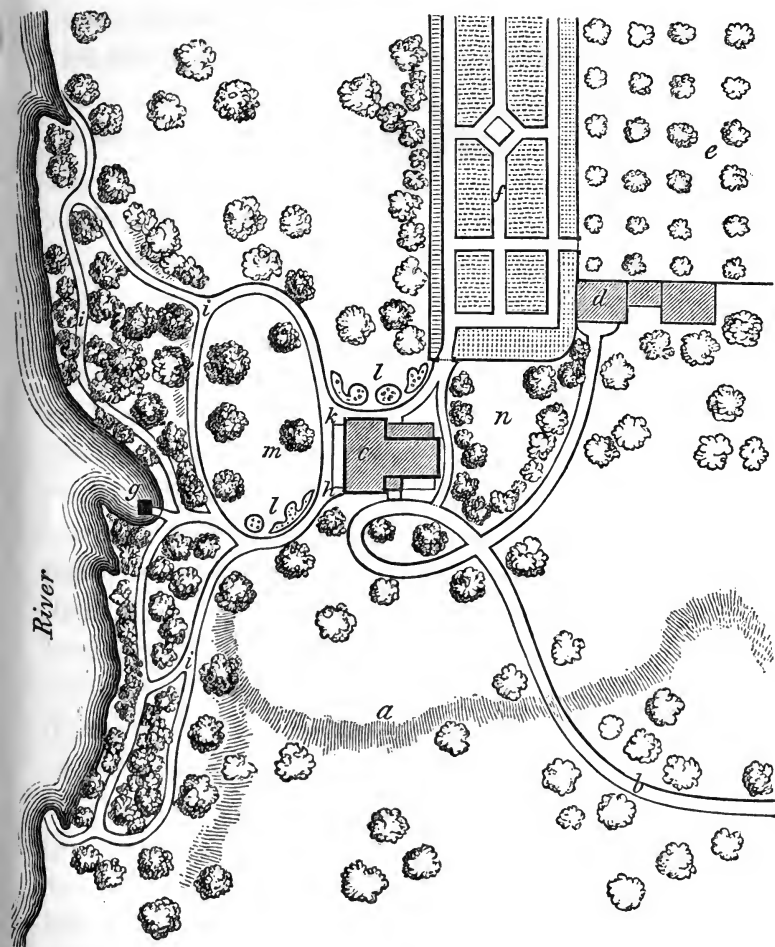
Estimate. The cost of this villa, handsomely finished, will be about \$6800.

LAYING OUT THE GROUNDS.

The grounds attached to this villa, are supposed to be about one hundred and fifty acres in extent, and we have therefore been able to represent in the annexed engraving, Fig. 52, only a small part containing the house, and the more ornamental portion bordering the river. The house is situated on a plateau elevated about 80 feet above the river, and the ground falls off somewhat rapidly from this level along the river bank and in the direction indicated by the waved lines *a*.

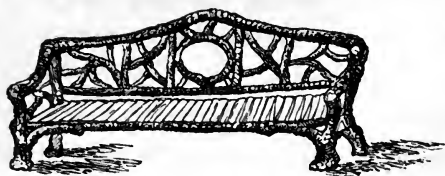
The approach *b*, leads to the house *c*, in gently curved lines, and from thence to the stable, and other outbuildings *d*. There is a large orchard, a small part of which is seen at *e*, the kitchen garden is located at *f*, and at *g* is a bathing house, on the river bank.

This place, like a great many in this country of its character, we will suppose to possess a richly wooded, hanging bank on its river side. This will afford us a fine opportunity to create a most agreeable series of walks *i*. These walks may be conducted in easy directions, through the wood, and along the bank, occasionally intersecting each other. They may often approach each other very near without being visible one from the other, in consequence of the thickness of the foliage in some places, or the irre-



[Fig. 52.]

gularity of the surface in others. They will be full of variety—now leading to a point where a lovely view suddenly bursts upon us, and again plunging into a secluded portion, where the dense foliage of evergreens shuts out all other objects, and give a quiet and secluded charac-



[Fig. 53.]

ter to the scene. Rustic seats, Fig. 53, placed here and there in the most inviting spots, will both heighten

the charm, and enable us to enjoy at leisure the quiet beauty around. A very great advantage which walks made in such a situation have, is, the trifling care and expense necessary to preserve them in order. But few weeds grow in the shade of large forest trees, and the character of the place renders it unnecessary that the walks should have a very trim and neat appearance. The repose, the variety, and the beauty of a series of walks of this kind in several places that we could name, created with very trifling trouble, render them, in our opinion, far more delightful, than twice the same distance of walks in a common level flower garden.

These walks commence at the veranda at *h*, and form a connected promenade terminating at the other end of the veranda at *k*. Near the house, in the space commanded by the drawing-room and library windows, are some borders of handsome flowering plants *l*. At least the oval area of lawn *m*, and the space between the porch and where the ground descends at *a*, should be kept constantly and neatly mown, so as to heighten, and render more forcible by contrast, the wilder and more picturesque beauty of the sylvan walks *i*.

A turfed area for bleaching and drying clothes is set apart and concealed by shrubbery at *n*.

When a situation like this is selected for a villa resi-

dence, with a bank richly clothed by a natural growth of forest trees, and with, perhaps, scattered groups of large trees here and there elsewhere, the art of the improver should lie in harmonizing all his improvements with the main features of the place already existing. Almost every place of this kind has a natural character of dignity, or picturesqueness, derived from the rich banks of wood, the noble river, and the finely undulating surface, which must be kept in view in all embellishments. The trees which are planted in the larger breadths of lawn should be elms, oaks, horse-chestnuts, and maples, or other species of large growth, so that they may correspond in expression, when somewhat grown, with those already existing. No formal avenues, or straight lines, should be planted, to raise a discordant expression when viewed in the same *coup d'œil* with the existing groups and masses of foliage; and the larger breadths of lawn at a distance from the windows of the house, should not be broken up by any frippery walks or parterres which might detract from the breadth and simplicity of the scene. In a place where there is a character of dignity and simplicity arising from extensive prospect, large and lofty trees, and considerable breadth of lawn, we should be extremely cautious about introducing too much of the little details of flower garden or shrubbery ornaments in the foreground, lest they should degrade or weaken the original and higher character of the scene. We should rather place the latter in a more secluded spot, where they will form objects of beauty to be considered entirely by themselves, and not in connection with other objects. For this reason it will be seen that we have in this plan and a previous one, confined the

flowering plants to three or four beds cut in the turf near the drawing-room windows of the house.

The orchard and fruit garden. A small portion of the orchard *e*, appears on the plan, but as we have supposed a place of this size to have a large and well stocked orchard and fruit garden, we shall here give a list of superior fruits, which having been tested, are known to be of first-rate excellence in the climate of the Middle States. A fine orchard and fruit garden, producing an abundant supply of fruit at all seasons, is one of the greatest sources of enjoyment in a country life, and when we consider how easily good fruit is generally obtained in this country, without the aid of walls or any thing more than a moderate degree of attention, it would certainly appear a matter of just reproach, wherever there is sufficient room, not to have a first rate collection of fruit.

Horticulture, but more especially pomology, that branch of it devoted to fruits, has received so much attention both in Europe and at home, that within the last 20 years the number of delicious fruits capable of being raised in the open air has been more than doubled. The Pear especially has been greatly improved and ameliorated, and has indeed taken the first rank among dessert fruits, in consideration of the variety in flavour, time of ripening, duration and beauty of the numerous sorts. The late autumn and winter varieties are a very valuable acquisition to our dessert at these seasons. Added to this, many of the new sorts come into bearing at one half or one fourth the age necessary to the fruiting of the older kinds.

Where a variety of *soils* occur, as is frequently the case in a large orchard, it is well to know those peculiarly

adapted to each fruit tree. Apples are found to thrive best in a strong loam, if stony it is preferable ; pears and cherries, in a mellow, gravelly loam : plums in a strong clayey loam, and peaches in a light sandy loam. Apples may be planted in an orchard at from 30 to 45 feet apart ; cherries and pears, from 25 to 30 feet ; peaches and plums, from 20 to 25 feet. In transplanting all fruit trees be mindful not to commit the common error of setting them *too deep*.

LIST OF THE FINEST VARIETIES OF FRUIT

For the Orchard and Fruit Garden.

CHERRIES.

Early White Heart.
 Knight's Early Black, *fruit large and fine*.
 Mayduke, *fine for the table and for cooking*.
 Black Tartarian, *large and of fine quality*.
 Black Eagle.
 Graffion, or Yellow Spanish, *large and delicious*.
 Napoleon Bigarrieu, *white and bluish, fine*.
 Downton.
 Downer's Red, *late and delicious*.
 Ox Heart, or White Bigarrien.
 Carnation, *valuable for preserving*.
 Transparent.
 Belle de Choisey, *fine*.
 Elton, *handsome and fine*.
 Late Duke.
 Davenport's Early.

PLUMS.

Early Scarlet, or Cherry Plum, *very early*.
 Morocco, *early*.
 Apricot, *do*.
 Green Gage.
 Imperial, or Flushing Gage, *a fine and productive sort*.
 Coe's Golden Drop, *handsome, very late and excellent*.
 Coe's late Red, *fine and productive*.
 Bleeker's Gage.
 Jefferson, *yellow, large and fine*.
 Kirkes.
 La Royal, *delicious*.
 Orleans.
 Nectarine.
 Washington, *excellent*.
 Huling's Superb, *large*.
 Magnum bonum, or Egg Plum, *for preserving*.
 Emerald Drop.

Violet Perdrigon.

Violet Imperatrice.

German Prune.

Purple Gage.

Autumn Gage, *late and fine*.

Lucombe's Nonsuch.

Late Damson.

PEACHES.

Early White and Early Red.

Nutmeg.

Early Royal George.

George the IV., *excellent*.

Morris White Rareripec.

Red Rareripec.

Yellow Rareripec, *delicious*.

Snow Peach, *handsome*.

Red cheek Malecaton.

Brevoort's Morris, *fine*.

Columbia.

Kenrick's Heath.

Lemon Cling.

Large White Cling.

Early Newington.

Large Early York.

President.

APRICOTS.

Moorpark, *one of the very best sorts*.

Gold Blotched, *excellent*.

Turkey.

Breda.

PEARS.

1. *Early varieties.*

Madeleine, *early and fine*.

Bloodgood's Early, *excellent*.

Dearborn's Seedling.

Muscadine, *good and abundant bearer*.

Bartlett, or Williams' Bonchretien, *large and delicious*.

2. *Medium period.*

St. Ghislain, *delicious*.

Seckel, *first quality*.

*St. Michael, or Virgalien.

Belle et Bonne.

Golden Beuré of Bilboa.

*Brown do.

*Gansel's Bergamot, *excellent*.

Capiumont, *fine and productive*.

Friederick of Wurtemberg, *handsome and good*.

Henry the IV.

Louise Bonne of Jersey.

Marie Louise, *delicious*.

Napoleon, *juicy and pleasant*.

Urbaniste, *excellent*.

Beuré Bosc.

Dix.

Compte de Lamay.

Thompson's.

Bezi de la Motte, *excellent*.

Beuré d'Amalis.

3. *Late varieties from Nov. to May.*

Beurée Diel, *excellent*.

* These sorts, although fine in the interior, do not succeed so well near the sea-coast.

Dutchess d'Angouleme, <i>large and very fine.</i>	Red Astrachan, <i>a very beautiful and early sort.</i>
Passe Colmar.	Yellow Harvest, <i>large and excellent.</i>
Glout Morceaux.	Strawberry Apple, or Early Red.
Beureé Easter.	Margaret, <i>a fine sort.</i>
do. d'Aremberg, <i>very fine.</i>	Sine qua non.
do. Rans.	William's Favorite, <i>fine flavor.</i>
Lewis.	Downton, <i>a fine English golden pippin.</i>
*St. Germain, <i>an old but valuable sort.</i>	Lady Apple, <i>beautiful dessert fruit.</i>
Surpasse Virgalieu.	Jonathan, <i>tender flesh and excellent.</i>
Columbian.	Ladies' Sweeting.
Wilkinson.	Ross Nonpareil, <i>high flavor.</i>
Winter Nelis.	Esopus Spitzenburgh.
	Green Newtown Pippin.
	Yellow Bellflower, <i>handsome and good.</i>

NECTARINES.

Peterborough, <i>good and productive.</i>	Scarlet Pearmain.
Perkin's Seedling.	Baldwin, <i>excellent.</i>
Red Roman.	Porter.
Scarlet, <i>very handsome.</i>	Fameuse.

APPLES.

Many of the best winter varieties are enumerated at page 98; the following are choice dessert fruits.	Hawthorndon.
	Rhode Island Greening, <i>excellent.</i>
	Fall Pippin.

In addition to these, we would recommend some of the smaller fruits of choice varieties. The Isabella and Catawba grapes, and some of the hardier foreign sorts, as the Black Hamburg, Chapelas, Black Cluster and White Muscadine; the large Red and the White Antwerp Raspberries; the Early or Grove Scarlet Hudson, Bishops, and Methven Strawberries; the frizzled, and prolific Eng-

* These sorts, although fine in the interior, do not succeed so well near the sea-coast.

lish Filberts, and the large White and Red Dutch Currants, may all be named as indispensable in every fruit garden.

In the cultivation of fruits but little difficulty will be experienced if a *keen watch* is kept *on insects*, destroying every appearance of a nest, brood, or swarm, as soon as it makes its appearance. One man may often do more to subdue and exterminate a troublesome insect in an hour or two, when it first appears, than a host of men would after it has had time to multiply, as many will in a week, by thousands and tens of thousands.

In the case of the peach tree, examine the trees at the root every spring and autumn, and take out the peach worm, before it girdles the tree, with your knife; and destroy every sickly looking tree, especially every old one, on your premises the moment it becomes fairly diseased: the *Yellows*, to which this fruit tree is liable, being a contagious disease, spreading from tree to tree, so that it is quite needless to plant healthy young trees where old ones are suffered to stand in their neighborhood. This fact alone when understood is sufficient to solve all the apparent difficulties in cultivating this fruit of late years.

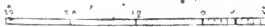
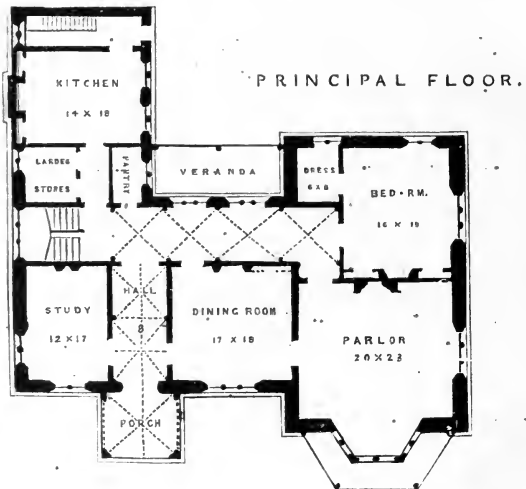
The *knots*, to which the Plum is liable in some districts, are caused by an insect, and the limbs infected with them should be cut off and burned early in the spring. If the fruit fall from the tree prematurely, it is probably caused by the sting of the curculio, and the remedy lies in destroying all the curculio for the next season by gathering the fruit as soon as it falls, (which contains the *lavræ*,) and throwing it into the hog-pen; or in planting your stone fruits in an enclosure by themselves, and letting the swine run in it during the season when the green fruit is falling.

DESIGN VII.

AN IRREGULAR COTTAGE IN THE OLD ENGLISH-STYLE.



FIG. 55



DESIGN VII.

An irregular cottage in the old English style.

THE situation for this cottage may be in a richly wooded plain, or a sequestered valley. It belongs to the class of richly decorated, rural Gothic edifices, abounding in carved verge boards and pendants, clustered chimney tops, and irregular outlines. There is something of grotesqueness, or at least fantastic richness in its details—something indicating a certain license of architectural imagination, not to be precisely measured by the standard of the rule and square, or the strictly utilitarian view. Now a cottage of this class must not, in any case, be erected on a bare plain, or even one comparatively so, as in such a place all its picturesqueness would seem out of keeping, unmeaning and absurd. But let it be partially hidden, or half concealed by clustering foliage, and assimilated, as it were, with nature, by the interlacing and intertwining branches and boughs around it, and of which its ornaments are in some degree a repetition, and we shall feel it to be in perfect unison with its situation. Whoever has seen one of these cottages, with its rich gables breaking out from among the intricacy of tall stems, and shadowy foliage, will readily confess that he has rarely beheld any thing more harmonious and delightful, than the charming effect thereby produced.

Some one has truly remarked that the architecture of

our dwellings is most appropriate, when it embodies and breathes forth a *home expression* ; a character to which we think the rural Gothic, with its quaint, independent, comfortable, and extended air, seems fully to lay claim.

In arranging the plan of the interior of this cottage, Fig. 56, we have had convenience, as well as elegance, in our mind. The neat porch which shelters the front door, is provided with suitable seats on either side, made to correspond with the architecture. On opening this door we find ourselves in the vestibule, or entrance-hall. This we shall suppose fitted up with a dado or base, three and a half feet high, of wood grained in imitation of oak or black walnut, and the walls painted of some grave color, to give greater effect to the rooms. The vestibule opens on the left into a pleasant little room, 12 by 18 feet, which may be devoted to a study, or library, and neatly fitted up with book-cases. In building, it will be found that recesses may be left in the walls for these book-cases, so that they will occupy but little space in the apartment. On the opposite side of the hall is the living or dining-room, 17 by 18 feet. This room is lighted by one of the large, square, mullioned windows, so common in the old English houses, which should be finished on the inside with a window-seat. A china closet is made on the right of the chimney breast in this room, and on the other side of the hall are a pantry and a store-room, of good size, very conveniently disposed.

The dining-room communicates with the parlour or drawing-room on its right. This drawing-room is, of course, the finest room in size, aspect, and proportion, in the house, being 22 by 19 feet, with a fine semi-

hexagon bay, which, projecting boldly, will give three distinct views to a person standing within it. We would have the ceilings of this and the dining-room ribbed, and perhaps slightly arched, in the form of two inclined planes, rising 8 or 10 inches from the side walls, to the highest part of the ceiling. The wood-work of the whole of this story should be finished simply and consistently, that is, with suitable Gothic mouldings, and the whole should be painted and grained in imitation of oak, or of black walnut. The effect of the rooms will be still more pleasing, if the walls are colored some harmonious neutral tint.* The furniture should be in strict character with the style of the house, which may be easily attained, without any additional expense, by choosing simple and suitable forms.

At the end of the hall leading to the drawing-room, is a bedroom, 19 by 13 feet, with a closet. This would make a convenient bedroom for the master and mistress of the house. Adjoining it is a dressing-room, which, if neatly and tastefully fitted up with every thing appertaining to a lady's toilet, will give this bedroom something of a highly comfortable and refined air.

The staircase is placed at the other extremity of this hall, and it may be made more private or secluded, if it is thought desirable, by an oaken screen of open wood-

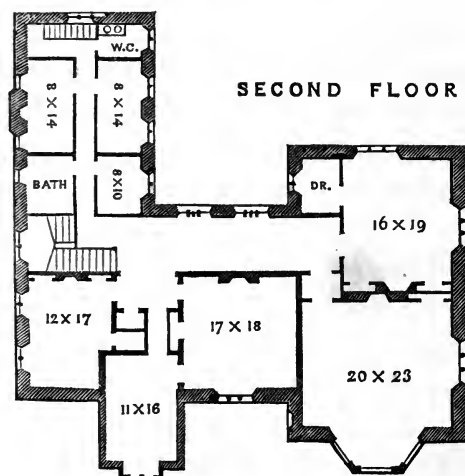
* We take pleasure in recommending to those who wish to fit up the interior of a cottage or villa beautifully, Mr. George Platt, decorative artist, 12 Spruce-street, New-York. The great variety of ornaments in the different styles, to be found at his warehouse, and the correct taste and skill with which they are applied by him to the decoration of apartments, fully entitle him to the ample patronage which he now receives.

work. Under this staircase is constructed a descending flight leading to the cellar.

On the sides of the passage leading from the hall to the kitchen, are the pantry, the larder, and the store-room. By placing these most useful and convenient appendages in this position, we not only make them at once easily accessible from the kitchen or the dining-room, but we also remove the kitchen, with its concomitant noises and odours, at some distance from the main hall, and these may be still further lessened in effect, by having a door at both ends of this passage, to be shut when required.

The kitchen itself is 16 feet square; it is amply lighted and ventilated, and communicates directly with the open air, by the passage at the further side. In this passage is a servant's staircase, communicating with the apartments in the chamber story.

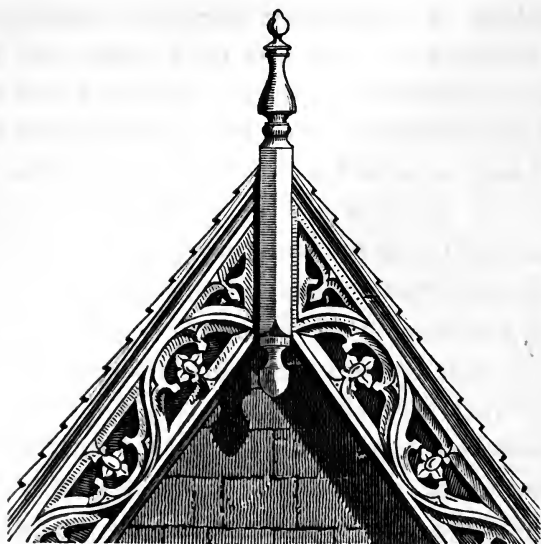
The chamber story contains abundant accommodation



[Fig. 57.]

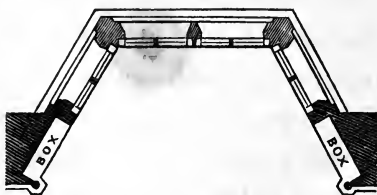
for a cottage. There are three handsome bedrooms, and two of smaller size. That over the drawing-room being the largest, and the most beautiful in form, may be kept as the "state bedroom," being fitted up with all the appliances of comfort in its furniture and fixtures. The little room over the porch will make a delightful room for a bachelor, or if one of the young ladies takes a fancy to it, it will make a little *bijou* of a boudoir, the oriel window giving a character of novelty and beauty to the whole apartment. On the second floor of the kitchen wing are a bath-room, near the main hall, (which may be supplied with hot water by pipes leading to a boiler in the kitchen below,) and three servants' bedrooms. There is also a water-closet at the end of the passage in this wing, the discharge pipe from which is concealed in the partition, in a closed trunk or chamber.

This class of dwellings, abroad, is frequently covered with thatch, which has a pleasing, rustic effect. But our snowy and changeable climate will soon destroy so frail a material, and it is therefore unfit for covering the roofs of buildings for habitation. Our best shingles, however, afford an excellent material for covering roofs, and if those of good size and thickness are chosen, and shaped as we have directed in a former page, they will have a picturesque and agreeable effect, and make a very durable roof, when painted with the cheap, coarse paint, now so generally used for this purpose. The roof of this cottage should be extended boldly, say two to three feet, to give force and expression to the exterior, and to protect the walls fully. The ends of the rafters are projected, so as to appear as visible supports at the eaves. A verge board is shown to a



[Fig. 58.]

larger scale in Fig. 58. This would be suitable for the porch gable, and the others may be made simpler and still bolder, with good effect. The chimney-tops should be characteristically made of ornamental moulded bricks, or shafts may be selected of pretty patterns, in artificial stone. Although the partitions in which the dining-room and study flues are carried up, are not in the centre, it will be easy to draw over these stacks in the garret, so as to bring them out at the ridge or apex of the roof, which will have the best effect. A plan of the bay window is shown in Fig. 59, in which the inside shutters fold into boxes on each side.



COTTAGE BAY WINDOW.

[Fig. 59.]

In a country where good bricks are abundant, and easily obtained, we should prefer to build this cottage of good smooth brick. The raw and disagreeable colour of new brick we would destroy, by painting it three good coats in oil, of some one of the neutral shades given in a previous illustration, perhaps that one designated *r*. By building it of brick, in the best manner, we should not only have solid enduring walls, but, to those familiar with English cottage architecture, it would have an agreeable effect, by creating an allusion to the same material chiefly employed in that country.

All the exterior wood-work in this cottage, (except the roof,) we would either make of real oak, and oil it, when it would assume a warm rich tone of colour by the effects of time, or we would paint and grain it in imitation of oak. If either of these modes should be considered too expensive, it may be plainly painted the same colour as the house, or a few shades darker.

Should the execution of such a design as this fall into the hands of an ordinary country carpenter, without suitable working drawings from an architect, the probability is that he would destroy its beauty and character, by reducing all its characteristic features to the most meagre level, until all the boldness and spirit of the style would be lost. He will cut the gable ornaments out of thin boards, make the mullions of the windows of slender timber, reduce the projection of the roof, and the irregularity of the ground plan. If the amateur builder is so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of such a person, he will be very likely to get the *emaciated shadow* of the rural Gothic cottage, not its bold, picturesque and striking reality. We

mention this to put our reader, whose taste may lead him to build a cottage in this style, on his guard ; and we advise him, as in the end the most economical, and most satisfactory mode, to employ a competent builder, and to procure accurate working drawings from an architect of ability before he commences.

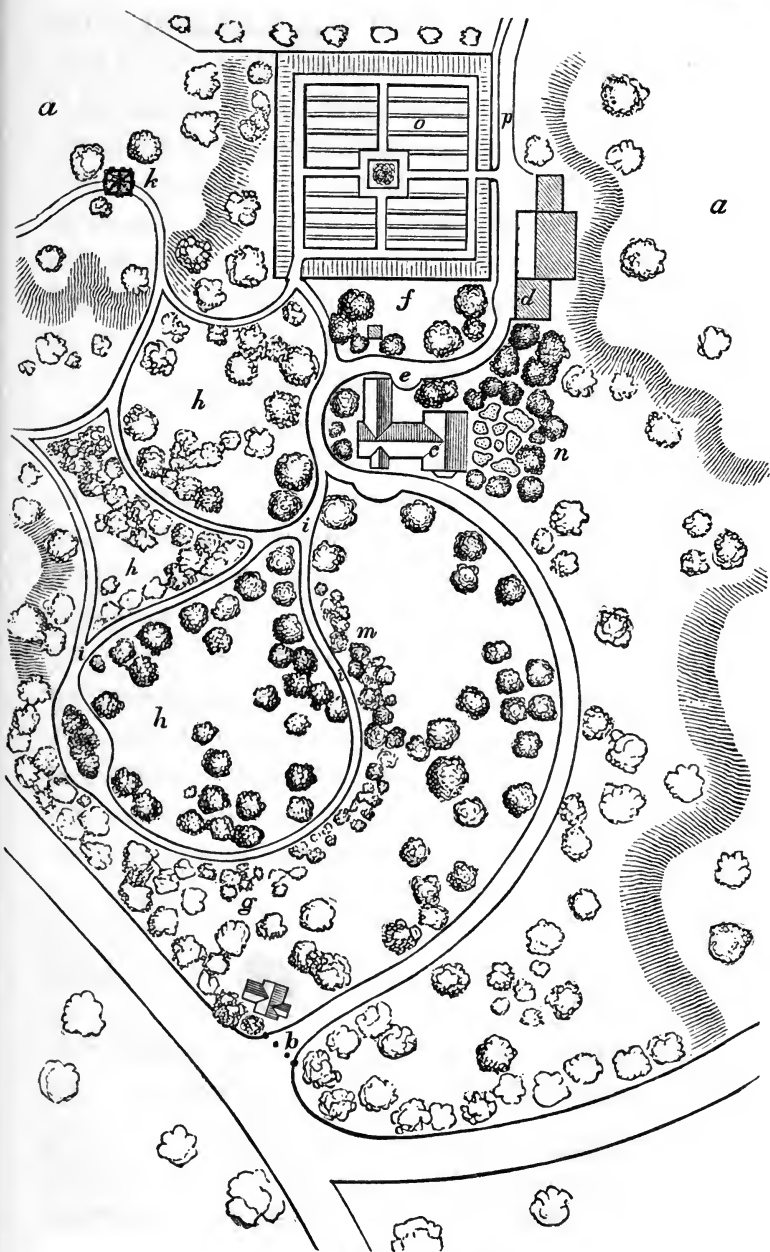
Estimate. The cost of this cottage, built in the manner we have here suggested, would be about \$7600.

THE GROUNDS OF THIS RESIDENCE.

In designing this cottage we have had in view a quiet, sequestered situation in a long valley, or rather dale, in which there are ten or twelve acres of nearly level land, pretty well clothed with a natural growth of forest trees, and backed on either side by wooded hills fifty or eighty feet above the level of the dale.

There is an entrance lodge at the point where the approach diverges from the main road *b*, Fig. 60, which is to be built in the same style as the cottage, but in a more simple and rustic manner. From this point the approach leads by a graceful curve to the house *c*, and from thence to the stable and other farm buildings *d*, having a gravelled sweep for turning carriages in front of the porch, and another for discharging articles from a cart at the kitchen door *e*.

In its original state the whole of the surface of this dale, from *f* to *g*, is thickly covered with wood. This we propose to thin out and render an ornamental and interesting part of the place, by leading through it the series of walks marked *i* in the plan. These walks would be cool and



[Fig. 60.]

shady in summer, and would have a delightful sylvan character at all seasons. In thinning out a natural wood on a place like this a good deal of care and judgment is necessary to obtain a pleasing effect and preserve the best trees in good condition.* Were we to go into the wood and thin out the trees here and there, so as to leave the finest specimens standing singly, the probability is that these trees, thus suddenly losing the support of their fellows that had grown up in close contact with them on every side, would be blown down and destroyed by the first severe autumnal gale accompanied with rain. Good judgment, as well as good taste, will rather dictate that we should thin them out in masses here and there, leaving pretty open glades *h*, at intervals, which being soon covered with a fine green turf, and catching the gleams of sunlight, will be a charming contrast to the groups and thickets around. The trees thus left in groups and masses, will afford each other protection and support against the wind, and will gradually strengthen and expand in their roots and heads, until they become luxuriant and spreading. We should bear in mind also never to trim off the lower branches of such trees, unless they are dead or unsightly; as they will probably never be replaced, and the highest beauty of a tree as an ornamental object, consists in its being *park-like*, that is, luxuriantly feathered with foliage quite down to the ground.

These walks, after traversing the little wood, lead to the summit of the hill where a rustic arbor *k*, serves as a rest-

* Always lay bare the roots, and dig or cut out the tree below the surface of the soil. This will leave the ground clear, and not covered by straggling stumps, which it is afterward more difficult to extricate than to cut the whole tree out properly.

ing place and affords a pleasant view. On the supposition that the surface on the right of the walk is, (where it first leaves the house,) is open, or clothed with a few scattered trees, we will introduce a ~~nich~~ belt of flowering shrubs on the right of this walk. This belt will be a pleasant contrast, in its lively show of blossoms, to the graver character of the forest trees, and it will serve the important purpose of concealing this walk from a person coming up the approach, and *vice versa*; a circumstance which should never be lost sight of in places of moderate size, where it is always desirable to increase their apparent dimensions.

On the line of this approach, as there were not trees in sufficient abundance to give it a wooded appearance, we should plant some fine maples, elms, and sycamores, and near the house, some European larches, Scotch elms, and other exotic trees. As the trees already clothing the place are large, and as all newly planted trees will therefore be likely to look somewhat insignificant for a few years, we should be careful to *prepare the soil thoroughly*, as previously described, before planting them. This will not only cause them to grow much more vigorously, but it will give them almost at once a luxuriant appearance, which goes very far to lessen the apparent disparity between a large tree, and a small one; as we never despair of that which we see making rapid advances.

A regular, symmetrical flower garden is only in good keeping with a Grecian, Italian or other highly architectural building. For a cottage of a highly rural air, like the present, something is required of a less formal character, and which shall leave a little more room for the exercise

of the fancy. Such an irregular flower garden *n*, we have designated (on a very small scale) on the right of the house, which is looked into from the drawing-room windows. It will be seen that the beds are irregular, and that the whole garden is surrounded by an irregular plantation of small ornamental trees and flowering shrubs.* The beds may be surrounded by turf kept neatly mown, or by gravel; or a gravel walk may be led through the centre of the space between the beds, and a border of turf left on either side wide enough for walking upon. The latter will perhaps be the preferable mode, as in damp weather the hard, firm gravel will be preferred, and in warm sunny days the soft turf will be more agreeable to the tread.

The kitchen garden *o*, is placed in the rear of the house, in a sheltered position between the rising ground on either side. From the barn and stables a lane *p*, leads to the farm land in grass and tillage beyond, which has a separate back entrance leading into the public road.

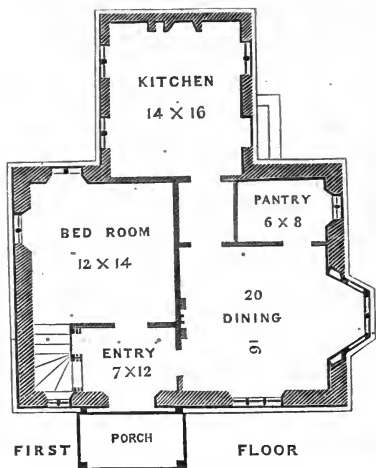
When a place like this occurs, as it occasionally does, in the midst of a more cultivated and less wooded neighborhood, it will be a delightful surprise, with its highly picturesque air, to a stranger entering it for the first time. It will be a much easier place to render effective than a level plain with few trees, if we carefully study the natural expression of the scene and only attempt to heighten, not to alter it by our improvements. In the wooded walk, which is the principal feature of interest in this place, there will doubtless be many beautiful wild

* A larger plan of a flower garden of this description may be found in our *Treatise on Landscape Gardening*, p. 359.

A SMALL COTTAGE, OR GATE LODGE.



FIG. 61



X V O

FIG. 62

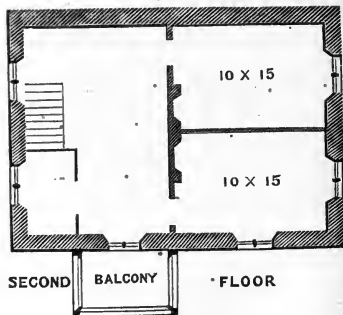


FIG. 63.

plants growing naturally. These we should by all means foster, and we may increase their charm by collecting from other and richer localities all the ornamental, indigenous plants which may be made to thrive in such a situation.

A cottage in the same style, suitable for a gate lodge for this residence, or for a small family.

In the opposite illustration, Fig. 61, we have indicated a very simple cottage in the same style as Design VII., which would be well adapted for a lodge at the entrance gate *b*. In this situation it would probably be occupied by the gardener, the farmer, or some family in the employment of the proprietor of this residence. When a stranger entered the place, this cottage would of course first arrest his attention, and with its old English, and pretty, rural expression, would serve as a prelude or agreeable preparation for the more varied and extensive cottage of the owner of the demesne.

It would also make a neat and picturesque dwelling, if properly located, for a small, respectable family, who wish to lead a quiet and simple life. Although its accommodation is limited, yet it may be made to assume an air of taste and neatness, always agreeable to the mind, and often more striking in its effect, when met with in perfection in a charming little cottage, than in a stately mansion.

An examination of the plans of the interior, Figs. 62 and 63, will show the arrangement of the rooms. There is a parlour or living room, lighted by two windows, one of them a bay window, and adjoining it a pantry, a bedroom,

and kitchen on the first floor. On the second floor are two bedrooms, a large closet or wardrobe, and a smaller closet for linen. The kitchen is a wing added in the rear, with a gable and roof joining the main roof in a similar manner to that over the porch in the view of the front. The construction of this cottage is so similar to that of the Design VII. just described, that we need not repeat the details.

Much of the pleasing effect of the most ornamental English cottages of this kind, arises from the employment of vines and other climbing plants of different sorts, which growing over and partly concealing portions of the exterior, render them, rich with blossoms, verdure, and fragrance, perfect wonders of rural beauty. For this purpose our Virginia creeper, the Trumpet monthly Honey-suckles, and the Boursalt, and English White Climbing Roses, are most suitable in this climate.

Estimate. This cottage may be built of wood for \$830.

DESIGN VIII.
A VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE

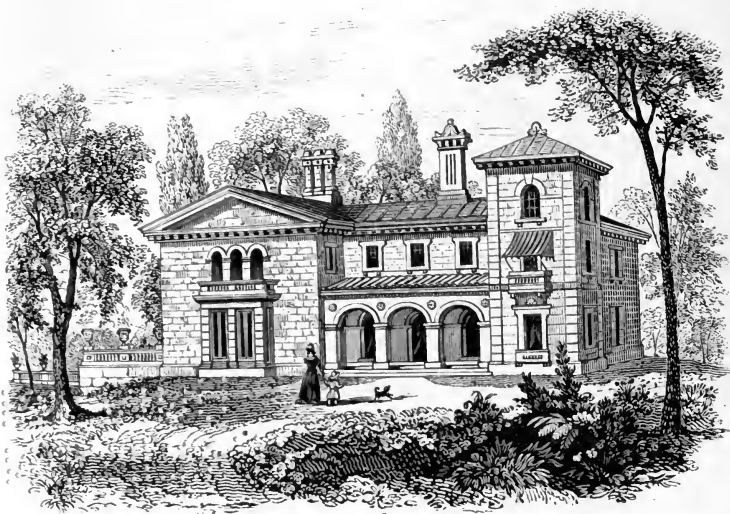
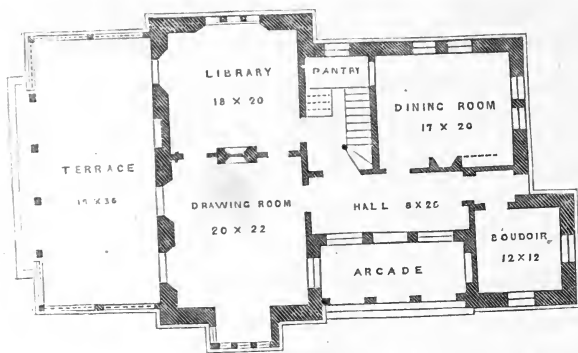


FIG. 64



PRINCIPAL FLOOR

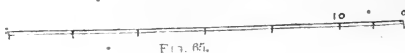


FIG. 65.

DESIGN VIII.

A Villa in the Italian Style.

THIS is a design in the modern Italian style, some of the merits of which we have previously pointed out. It will be at once perceived that, while this mode retains much of the expression of the Grecian style, it has far more variety, and a much more domestic character than the latter. The characteristic quality of the purest specimens of Grecian architecture is *elegant simplicity*, and it is a quality which is most appropriately displayed in a temple. On the other hand we should say that the characteristic quality of the modern Italian buildings is *elegant variety*, which is most fitly exhibited in a tasteful villa. The great simplicity of form of the first is highly suited to a temple, where the singleness of purpose to which it is devoted appears symbolized in the simple Oneness of the whole edifice; the irregularity of the second is equally in unison with the variety of wants, occupations and pleasures, which compose the routine of domestic life.

In our last design we have shown a cottage highly suited to a romantic vale, or sylvan nook, by the rustic picturesqueness of its *ensemble*; the present one is equally appropriate for an open smiling plain, diversified by hill and dale, and sprinkled with groups and masses of trees. The more finished and architectural character of the building requires less the support of

thickets of trees and intricacy of scenery to produce a harmonious union. The elegance of an Italian villa is produced mainly by the assemblage of simple and effective lines in its exterior, but it is also greatly enhanced by the introduction of such beautiful and refined features as the terrace with its ornamental balustrade and vases, and the balcony with its shade or canopy.

The terrace is a paved walk or smooth area, higher than the adjoining grounds, and twenty or more feet in width, surrounded by a handsome balustrade of stone, or of wood formed to imitate heavy Italian balusters. At suitable distances along the top of this balustrade, may be placed vases of terra cotta, artificial stone, or more costly materials, and of classic forms in proper keeping with the style of the building. As an object of taste, the terrace is universally admired, because it serves to connect, by a gradual transition, so highly artificial an object as an architectural dwelling with the more simple forms of natural objects around. There is felt to be something incongruous in a highly finished house set down, as we sometimes see it, without the least reason or preparation, in the middle of a green lawn ; but let the base of the house extend itself by a handsome terrace, and let the characteristic forms of the building be occasionally repeated near by, in the shape of a few pedestals with vases, or other sculptured objects, and there is at once produced a harmonious union between the architecture and the landscape, or, in other words, between the house and grounds.

As an object of utility, the terrace is a most comfortable and agreeable feature, affording a firm, dry and secure walk, sunny and warm in the mid-day of winter, and cool

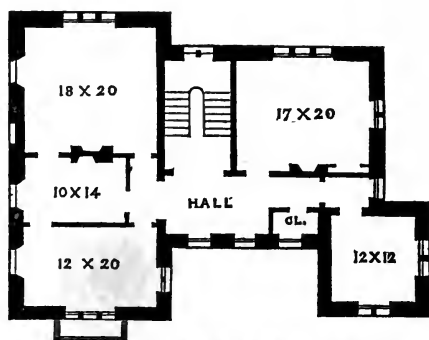
and airy in the mornings and evenings of summer. From it, in many situations, access is had to the flower garden, the luxuriant creeping and climbing plants of which, entwining gracefully here and there the balustrade, or hanging in clusters of rich blossoms about the sculptured vase, increase the harmony growing out of this artistically contrived union of nature and art.

In this cottage villa of very moderate size, we have endeavoured to combine several of the peculiar beauties of the Italian style. Its facade, see Fig. 64, comprises a square tower or campanile, an arcade or Italian veranda, the triple, round arched windows, the ridged or furrowed roof, and on the left is seen a portion of the terrace, which extends along the whole south side of the building. In the stack of chimney to the left, is shown the usual Italian form; in the central one, of loftier dimensions, (which we have there introduced to improve the composition by giving it a more pyramidal outline,) we have copied one not uncommon in Florence.

In its accommodation this house is moderate, and yet we trust it will be found convenient and agreeable. The front door is approached from the arcade, or veranda of the entrance front, Fig. 65. Opening this we arrive in the entrance hall, which may be very completely connected with the veranda when the door and window are open in summer. The staircase is conveniently, and yet privately situated, as it is placed in a separate division of the hall, which may be excluded at any time by a door between them. At the side of the hall opposite the front door, is the dining room, 17 by 20 feet, with a pantry opening into it on the left. Proceeding to the door at the

left end of the hall, we enter the drawing-room, 20 by 22 feet, opening by its two casement windows to the terrace, and enjoying a fine view of the lawn through the large projecting window on the front. Directly in the rear of this room is the library, more quiet and secluded in its position, and of less size, but therefore more in character with the purposes for which it is destined.

We must not forget the *boudoir*, situated at the other extremity of the hall, which occupies the lower part of the tower. This may be very tastefully and prettily fitted up, and used by the lady of the house as a morning room for receiving social calls ; or, if preferred, it would serve admirably as a dressing-room, and with a cabinet bedstead, as a bedroom at night, when necessary. There is a private, or back door to the hall, at the end of the passage leading into this boudoir.



SECOND FLOOR

[Fig. 66.]

By a glance at the plan of the second floor, Fig. 66, the number and sizes of the sleeping apartments will be readily understood. There are five bedrooms, of different dimen-

sions, including that in the tower, from which a light and fanciful open stairs may lead to the apartment in the campanile, serving as a belvedere or observatory. There is a large linen closet in the front hall, and wardrobe-closets may be made in each of the bedrooms.

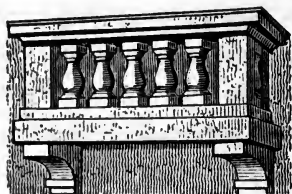
The basement of this house may contain a kitchen directly beneath the dining-room, a cellar under the drawing-room, a store-room and laundry under the library, and a man-servant's bedroom in the basement of the tower.

Although from the strong contrasts of light and shade in an Italian elevation like this, there is much boldness and painter-like effect, yet, as these arise chiefly from the employment of a few strong lines and well marked features, the Italian, it will be perceived, is a comparatively easy and an economical style. In this country, especially, it will for some time be found that a building in this style will be erected with less trouble than one like the preceding design. because the ordinary mechanics are all familiar with the details of Grecian architecture, which are chiefly employed, with slight variations, in its execution.

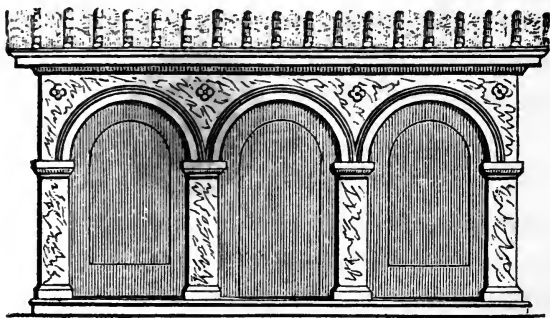
An important advantage which the Italian architecture possesses over the Greek, is the very great capacity which its irregular form offers for additions that may be wanted at any future period. One of our Greek-temple dwelling-houses, on the other hand, is originally so complete in its form, that its fair proportions would be greatly marred by adding any apartments that the comfort or convenience of the family might suggest, when it has increased in wealth or numbers. In carrying the present design into practice, should it be preferred to enlarge or extend it by adding a kitchen and offices on the first floor,

a wing for this purpose might be extended to the right of the dining-room, a little in the rear of the tower, which, if judiciously composed, would heighten the effect of the whole pile of building, by giving it greater extent and irregularity, two important elements of beauty in Italian villa architecture.

Construction. We would either build this house of the smoothest and best brick, and paint it in some soft, pleasing shade, or of the roughest brick, and coat it with the best cement coloured to resemble a light mellow stone. The solidity of the architecture would not permit the employment of *wood*, as a material for the whole of this edifice, although the lighter character of the bracketted Italian, (Design V.) is well suited to wood. Should economy oblige us to construct the balcony and terrace balustrades of wood, they should be made in a bold manner, and thoroughly painted and sanded, to imitate the material of the house. In Fig. 67,



[Fig. 67.]



ARCADE



[Fig. 68.]



[Fig. 69.]

is shown the Italian balcony, in Fig. 68, the arcade on the entrance front, both to a larger scale. The central Florentine chimney, which is of a very handsome description, is shown in Fig. 69. The body of this chimney-top may be built of common bricks, and the ornamental apex or summit of cut stone.

The roof is one of the most striking features in this style, which arises (on the continent) from its being made ornamental by employing large furrowed tiles. When these are not at hand, the effect may be easily imitated, by a covering of tin or zinc put on in the *ridge* manner, the ribs being made bold and heavy. This is not only a handsome, but an equally economical and a much more secure mode, than the common one of *soldering* the whole surface, generally practised. The roof of a house in this style, is made sufficiently steep to render the latter unnecessary. In painting it, either a dark brown, or slate color should be chosen.

Estimate. This design would cost \$7800, if the balustrades, etc., were of cut free-stone. If made of wood \$7600.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE GROUNDS.

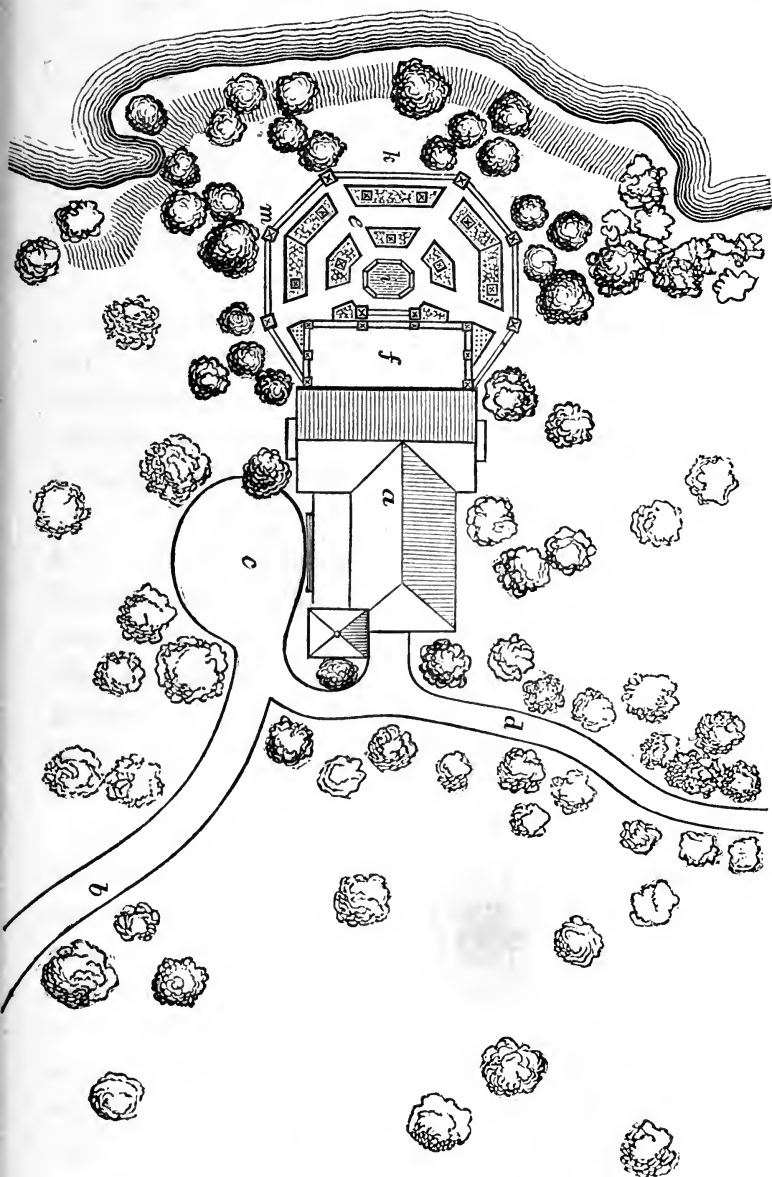
A house like this would naturally demand a situation where some considerable extent of ground could be obtained. It would be highly suitable for a handsome villa residence in the country of moderate size comprising from 80 to 150 acres of land. A large portion of this would

be kept under culture and would serve to give employment to the proprietor in his character of an amateur farmer. Near the house ten or twenty acres may be devoted to lawn, all of which may be kept mown; that nearest the house being of course more neatly and more frequently clipped by the scythe, to accord with the air of elegance and polish always to be observed in the precincts of a handsome dwelling.

In the plan here given, Fig. 70, we have attempted to convey an idea of the arrangement of that portion of the grounds directly about the house, as our previous examples have probably given sufficient hints of the management of the more distant and extended portions, including the approach.

The dwelling *a*, we have placed on a little table of land descending gently on every side, and about one hundred and twenty feet distant from the shore of a pretty little natural lake on the left. The approach leading from the public road through the demesne to the house is shown, in part, at *b*; a gravelled sweep for carriages *c* is formed in front of the arcade, and the road *d*, leading to the stable and farm buildings, branches off at the right of the house.

The most important feature in this plan which we shall endeavor to describe here, is the architectural flower garden *e*, which will be seen occupying a considerable space on the left of the house. The terrace *f*, the beauty and utility of which we have already insisted upon, lies in this direction, serving as a kind of beautiful extended base to the house. We shall suppose this idea still further carried out in the architectural flower garden, which surrounds this terrace, and which lying directly below it, affords a



[Fig. 70.]

fine display from the windows of the drawing-room and library.

We are not admirers of geometric or formal flower gardens like this, considered by themselves, and merely as flower gardens, because we think a natural arrangement is more replete with beauty and grace, and is capable of affording a much higher kind of pleasure. But this kind of architectural flower garden, so common in Italy, and so appropriate an accompaniment to residences of this kind, requires to be regarded in another light. It is not only a garden for the display of plants, but it is a garden of architectural and floral beauty combined ; it is as much an accessory of the building as a portion of the grounds, and therefore it very properly exhibits much of the regularity and symmetry of architectural forms and compositions. It contains plants, trees and shrubs, it is true, in great profusion, but the beauty of these is heightened, and rendered more brilliant, by the introduction of elegant vases, sculptured urns, or perhaps a few statues of floral deities, or busts of distinguished persons. Those who have never seen the lively effect that may be produced by a garden of this kind, joined to an elegant villa, the architectural forms of which seem repeated in the garden and thus beautifully harmonized with nature, can scarcely conceive how charming it appears. A summer moonlight walk on this terrace, while we hear the silence broken only by the gentle murmur of the fountain at *c*, and see, softly gleaming in the silvery beams, the sculptured vases clustered over partially by luxuriant climbers, and backed by dark masses of rich waving shrubs and flowers, would be sufficient to remind one of even

the most indifferent poetical temperament, of the garden of Boccaccio,—

Where, half conceal'd, the eye of fancy views
Fauns, nymphs and winged saints all gracious to his muse!
Still in the garden let me watch their pranks,
And see in Dians vest between the ranks
Of the trim vines, some maid that half believes
The vestal fires of which her lover grieves,
With that sly satyr peeping through the leaves!

COLERIDGE.

In the example of this kind of garden attached to this house we should not expect to find so costly a decoration as marble vases introduced, but all the beauty of form, and nearly all that of material may be obtained at a very moderate cost, suited to our more economical habits in this country, in vases and ornaments of terra cotta, or artificial stone.* The exorbitant price paid for some single article of fashionable furniture, such as we not unfrequently find in our country-houses of this class, would embellish a whole architectural garden with vases.

It should always be remembered that all vases, urns, or other sculptured ornaments for gardens or grounds, should be placed on proper *pedestals*, plinths, or bases, to serve as a firm support. A pedestal not only secures a firm and an upright position, but it gives a dignity and importance to the vase as a work of art, which it



[Fig. 71.]

* Some specimens of terra cotta vases may be found at the Salamander Works, Cannon-street, New-York. Those in artificial stone may be had at Gibson's, or Goodwin's Warehouses.

would not have if it were loosely and carelessly placed upon the ground, or the gravel walk. A simple form for such a pedestal is shown in Fig. 71, *b*, but a great variety of a more ornamental description will be suggested by a study of classical antique designs.

This garden, octagonal in its form, we would surround by a light, and low balustrade-like fence, *k*, to be partially concealed by creepers. At the angles of this fence we would place pedestals for supports *m*, each to be crowned by a vase of some simple form. These pedestals, and those in the interior of the garden that we intend for vases, are designated by the \times mark on the plan.

The beds, or parterres, for flowers we would border with box, that being a very regular, architectural looking plant, and a very permanent one for this purpose. The walks should be of gravel, made hard and firm by the use of the roller. The collection of plants chosen for the garden may vary somewhat to suit the taste of the proprietor, but the most satisfactory result will be attained by choosing such shrubs and herbaceous plants as are distinguished for richness and depth of colour in their foliage, and for a massy and luxuriant habit of growth, as well as for beauty or delicacy of blossom. All lean, starved, and meagre-looking plants, mere botanical rarities, or such as are pretty for a short time and then only remain to offend the eye and destroy the general *ensemble* of luxuriant verdure and bloom, should be rejected from a garden of this kind.

It will be a fortunate circumstance should a spring exist somewhere on a neighboring height, whence it may be brought, in concealed pipes, to supply this fountain. When this is out of the question, a cistern constructed in the

upper story of some outbuilding, at no great distance, may afford a sufficient supply for playing in the evening, or at certain times during the day. The French have an ingenious method of raising water from a well for this purpose, which has been put in practice in some places in this country at little expense. A small wooden tower or square building is placed in a convenient position, over a well, and where it is not a too conspicuous object, and furnished with sails like a windmill, and a simple shaft and apparatus for drawing water by means of a pump to a cistern of good capacity in the top of the tower. This will furnish a fountain, or *jet d'eau* of moderate size, with a sufficient supply of water during the whole summer at little trouble, and without intermission if the cistern be made large enough, to hold a small over-supply for an occasional calm day.

DESIGN IX.

A cottage in the Italian, or Tuscan style.

THE design for this cottage, Fig. 72, has been kindly sent us for this work by J. Notman, Esq., Architect, of Philadelphia.

Although its details are very simple and will be understood at a glance, and although the cottage is only of very moderate dimensions, yet the variety of outline which it exhibits, makes it appear a house of much larger size than it really is. The projection of the roof, and the ornamental cornice, as well as the heavy and appropriate window dressings, bestow at once an expression of some elegance, and render the house superiour to the ordinary dwellings of this class.

In the plan of the principal story, Fig. 73, there is an entrance hall with a handsome staircase, and an apartment on either side; that on the right being a parlour, and that on the left a dining-room. In the piers on either side of the staircase, are spaces which designate hot-air flues, which proceed from the furnace in the basement, and by means of registers, warm all the apartments in the house, although the four principal ones have fire-places besides for occasional use, if necessary.

The first flight of stairs ascends half the story, and on a level with the landing here is the broad and airy balcony in the rear, entered by a fair round-headed window, open-

DESIGN IX.
A COTTAGE IN THE ITALIAN OR TUSCAN STYLE.

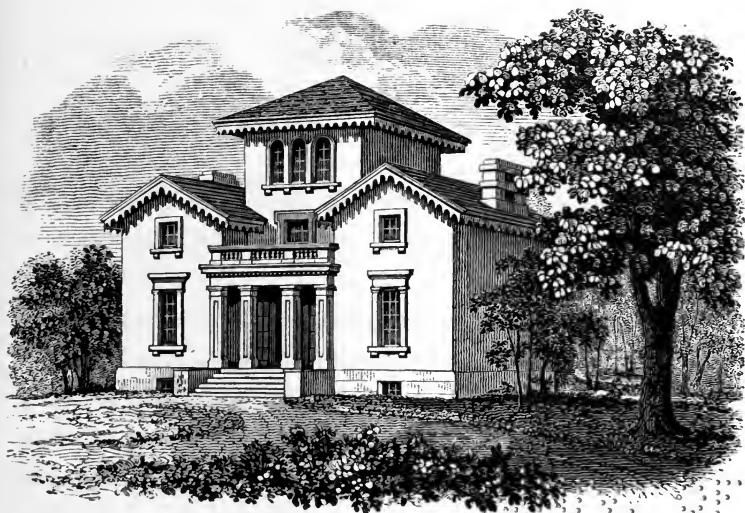


FIG. 72.

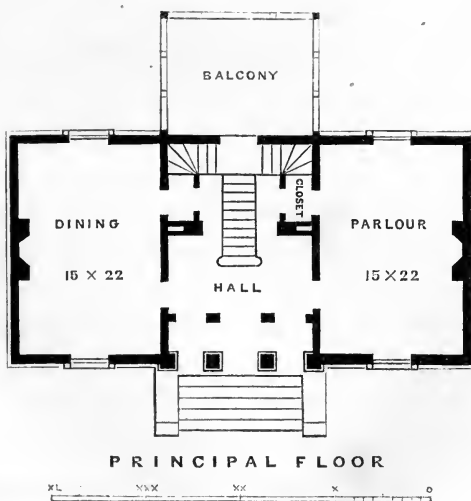
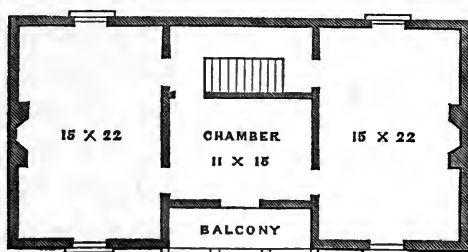


FIG. 73.

The diagram illustrates a 2D hexagonal lattice with two sublattices, A and B. The lattice is divided into four quadrants by a vertical and a horizontal line. The top-left quadrant is labeled 'A' and contains open circles. The top-right quadrant is labeled 'B' and contains filled circles. The bottom-left quadrant is labeled 'A' and contains open circles. The bottom-right quadrant is labeled 'B' and contains filled circles. The lattice is shown with various bonds and interactions between sites.

ing to the floor. Underneath, this balcony forms a kind of partly enclosed apartment, serving as a wash-room or outer kitchen in summer.

There is also a balcony over the recessed porch in front, which is a pleasant appendage to the chamber floor. This floor, Fig. 74, affords three pleasant bedrooms, and

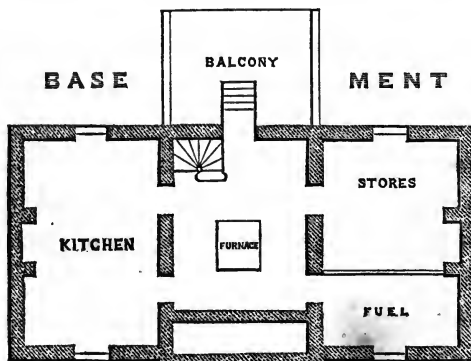


SECOND STORY

[Fig. 74.]

there is a fourth of more ample size in the third story of the central portion of the cottage, which is, both with regard to its proportions and the fine birds-eye view it commands, a very pleasant apartment.

The plan of the basement, Fig. 75, sufficiently explains



[Fig. 75.]

itself. In the middle of the hall below is the furnace for supplying heated air, and on either side are the kitchen, the store-room, and the fuel cellar.

This design Mr. Notman remarks might be altered and improved, without any variation of the present form, by elongating the flanks, and adding a suite of rooms in the rear. It may be built of brick and cement, or of wood ; and a very simple kind of interior finish, would be in the best taste for a cottage of this class. The roof may be covered with tin, zinc, or shingles, and the joints, between the roof of the wings and the wall of the central portion, should be well protected by broad lead or copper flashings, or strips, running up a foot or more on the roof and wall, and being built-in the latter in the usual manner.

Estimate. This cottage well constructed of solid materials, and neatly finished, would cost \$3000. If built of wood, filled in with brick, the expense might be slightly reduced. The design has been executed in a more elegant and costly manner near Philadelphia.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE GROUND.

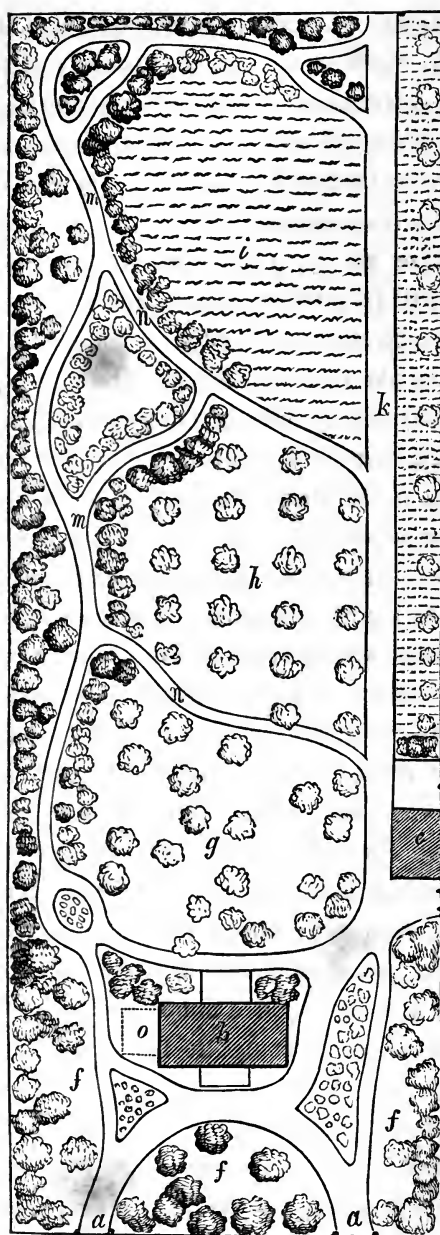
For the sake of illustration, we shall suppose this to be a suburban dwelling, placed upon a long and narrow lot of ground, that being the most common form near towns, and the most difficult one to render agreeable or interesting. Its dimensions may be 120 feet broad by 375 feet deep, and it may extend from the street in front to another in the rear.

The first object of the proprietor of this *cottage ornée* we shall suppose to be the production of a large crop of

fruit and vegetables of every description, and the second to render the whole garden rather tasteful and agreeable, by a skilful distribution of his materials and arrangement of walks. We shall suppose no trees introduced solely for ornament, except on the small lawn or area of grass in the front of the dwelling, and those bordering the picturesque walk on the left ; and even in these situations a preference will be given to ornamental *fruit-bearing trees*, as the Black Mulberry, the English Walnut, the Spanish Chestnut, and the thin-shell Almond among trees, and the productive varieties of filberts, etc., among shrubs.

In the plan, Fig. 76, the entrance gates are placed at *a*, the house at *b*, the stable and yard at *c*. On either side of the house is an area of turf studded with a few ornamental trees of such species as are thought desirable. The plot *g*, in the rear of the house, is also devoted to grass, but it is planted with a small orchard of fruits of the hardier and more rapid growing kinds, cherries, pears, or such other trees as will succeed tolerably well in a surface kept in grass. This orchard is planted in the picturesque manner, that is in irregular groups, as it is seen directly from the house, and therefore would be most agreeable in this form. The second compartment *h*, is another orchard of such choice fruit trees as require more care, and the ground around which is to be kept open by culture, and may be planted annually with various crops of vegetables with advantage to the trees, and economy of space.

The third compartment *i*, is the kitchen garden, the area of which is to be kept free from trees and devoted entirely to vegetables. There is a walk *k*, sufficiently



[Fig. 76.]

wide for a cart or wagon leading from the stable *c*, to the street in the rear, which gives access to the stable and affords an opportunity of supplying the garden with compost, or carrying away litter, or garden products, without passing by the house, or having recourse to the front entrance. The long border *l*, may be devoted, in different parts, to grape vines, strawberries, and other small fruits, or to rhubarb, and other esculent plants.

As a counterpart to this long walk, which is strictly useful in its character, we have another *m*, on the opposite side, winding and graceful in its direction, and bordered by a miscellaneous collection of small flowering trees and shrubs. These shrubs as we have before suggested may be interspersed with the productive varieties of English filberts, the Siberian crab and other small fruits used for preserves, and also with dwarf apples and pears, which, growing only a few feet high, will, when in fine bearing, be very ornamental objects. The border or belt of shrubs varying in width from three, to fourteen or more feet, should be continued on both sides of this walk, as the object of it is, not only to render the walk interesting by the variety of shrubs, but also to render this portion of the garden complete in itself, by preventing, as much as possible, the eye from seeing the kitchen garden or other compartments on the right, at the same time with the scene formed by the walk and its boundary or fringe of shrubs. A person after having walked along the whole course of the picturesque walk *m*, may vary the impression received either by returning through the straight walk *k*, of the kitchen garden, or, if it is preferred, he may return partly

in a new course of curved walks, by taking the cross walks *n*, in his way.

We have indicated by the dotted outline at *o*, how a conservatory might be added on the left wing of this house, which might be warmed either by a flue, or by warm water pipes connected with the fire-place of the dining-room, or the kitchen below. This should be on a level with the principal floor, and should of course be entered by a glazed door from the dining-room. As the wall of the house would form one side, or rather the back of the conservatory, it could be more economically constructed, and kept warm at less expense, than a detached green-house.

The grass on the areas *f*, and *g*, should be mown at least once a fortnight during summer. This, if it is successively performed on the different portions, will go far towards supplying a horse or cow with green fodder during the growing season, and by the frequent cutting, the beauty and verdure of the lawn will be greatly improved.

The grounds of a cottage ornée like this, while they would afford a considerable quantity and variety of valuable products, would, we think all will admit, be far more agreeable and interesting than the common rectangular lots, so general in the suburbs of our towns, and which are so entirely destitute of beauty of design.

DESIGN X.

A VILLA IN THE FORTIER STYLE.

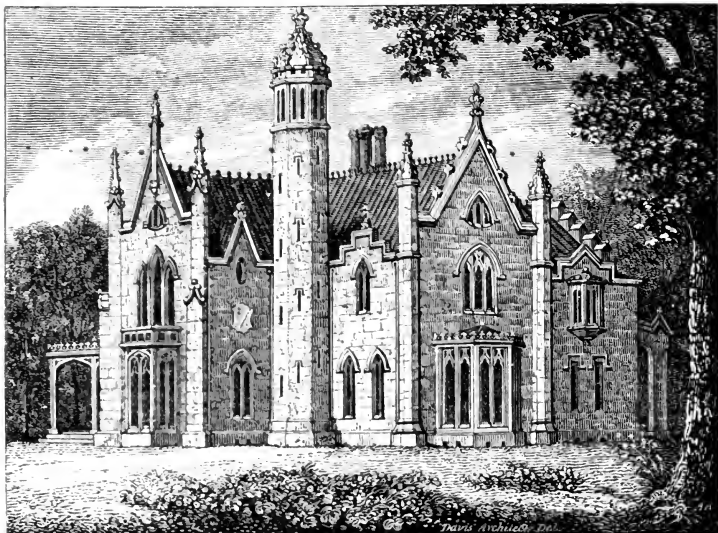
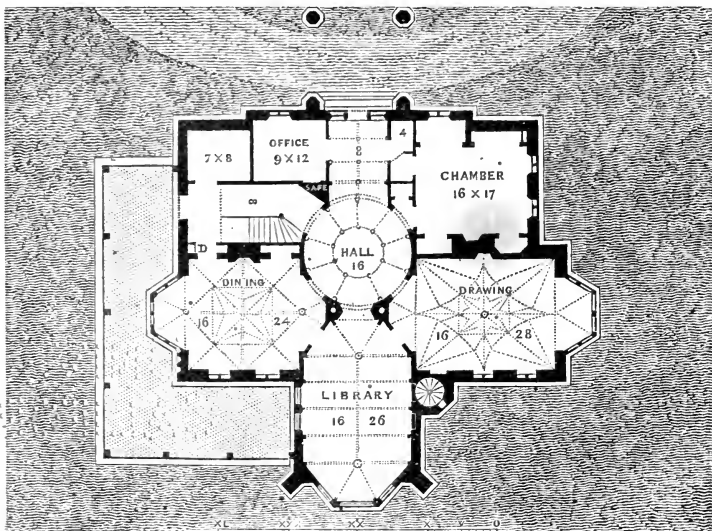


FIG. 77



DESIGN X.

A villa of the first class, in the Pointed Style.

THIS design of a "Beau Ideal Villa," by A. J. Davis, Esq. Architect, although a much larger and more elaborate composition than fairly comes within the scope of this work, we have introduced as a concluding example both for the purpose of showing a more complete and extensive villa than we have hitherto presented, and as a specimen of the progress which architectural taste is making in this country; it having been recently designed by Mr. Davis for the country residence of J. Rathbone, Esq. of Albany.

In the annexed view, Fig. 77, the artist has chosen a position showing the south and west fronts of the building which are to be seen from the river, the entrance front being on the west side, a small portion of the open porch or *porte cochere* being visible on the right of the house.

This villa when completed will undoubtedly be one of the finest specimens of the Gothic, or pointed style of architecture in this country. Although the whole composition evinces great unity of feeling, there is as much variety of feature as we ever remember to have seen introduced successfully in a villa. Of windows alone there is almost every specimen belonging to the pointed style of this date, the triple lancet, the arched, the square headed, the bay, the oriel, and the triangular. There are three or four varieties of gables and buttresses shown, and an air of origi-

ality and boldness is bestowed on the whole composition by the octagonal tower which gives a pyramidal and artistic form to the whole pile of building.

Fig. 78, is a plan of the principal floor. A good deal of character is conferred on the west or entrance front by the projecting porch, which, extending entirely across the approach road 15 feet, forms a dry, sheltered *carriage porch*, under which a carriage may draw up and the occupants alight dry and sheltered in all weathers.

If we now enter and pass through the vestibule, we shall soon find ourselves in a circular hall, 16 feet in diameter, that forms a nucleus or radiating point from which all the principal apartments diverge. This (and through it the whole house) it is proposed to heat by a furnace in the basement. Directly beyond the hall is the library, a sex-angular apartment of much beauty of proportion, which will command a very striking view of the Hudson from the bay window at the eastern extremity. This bay window should be filled with rich stained glass, which would produce a mellow tone of light in this apartment in admirable keeping with its character. On the right side of the library is another window opening to the veranda or "umbrage," affording a delightful walk, with a noble view of the river in its southern course.

The dining-room is entered by another door on the right of this hall. It is 16 by 24 feet in its dimensions, and the bay at the south opens into a conservatory for plants, which will give this apartment an air of summer, even in the depths of a northern winter. This conservatory, forming as it does a portion of the veranda, may be entirely removed in summer, if it should be preferred to have the

whole veranda open, by having moveable sashes, constructed so as to be easily taken out in the spring, and replaced in autumn. The dining-room has a china closet on the right of the chimney breast ; a dumb waiter on the left ; across the staircase hall is the pantry, and the *stairs* descending to the kitchen and its offices is placed in most convenient proximity to the door leading to this passage.

The drawing-room opens on the left of the hall and forms a *suite* with the library and dining-room. Its bay will have a charming sylvan view to the north, and the two windows on the river front another looking east.

The two remaining doors of the hall lead, on one side to the staircase hall, and on the other into the family bedroom. The latter has three closets, a space for a wardrobe, and an alcove which may be used as a dressing-room or a recess for placing a bed. On the south side of the vestibule is the office, or gentlemen's own room, to be neatly and appropriately fitted up as a business room, or study, for the master of the house. The dotted triangular space at the corner of this office, indicates a place for an iron safe to be built in the wall. On the north side of the vestibule is a large closet for cloaks, umbrellas, etc. This story is 13 feet in the clear, and the dotted lines in the hall and principal rooms show the forms of the ribbed ceilings.

The second floor contains six sleeping apartments of various sizes, a bath room, and a water-closet ; and the attic furnishes sleeping accommodations for the servants. We regret that we are not able to show, by engraved plans, the ample and convenient arrangements of this and the basement story.

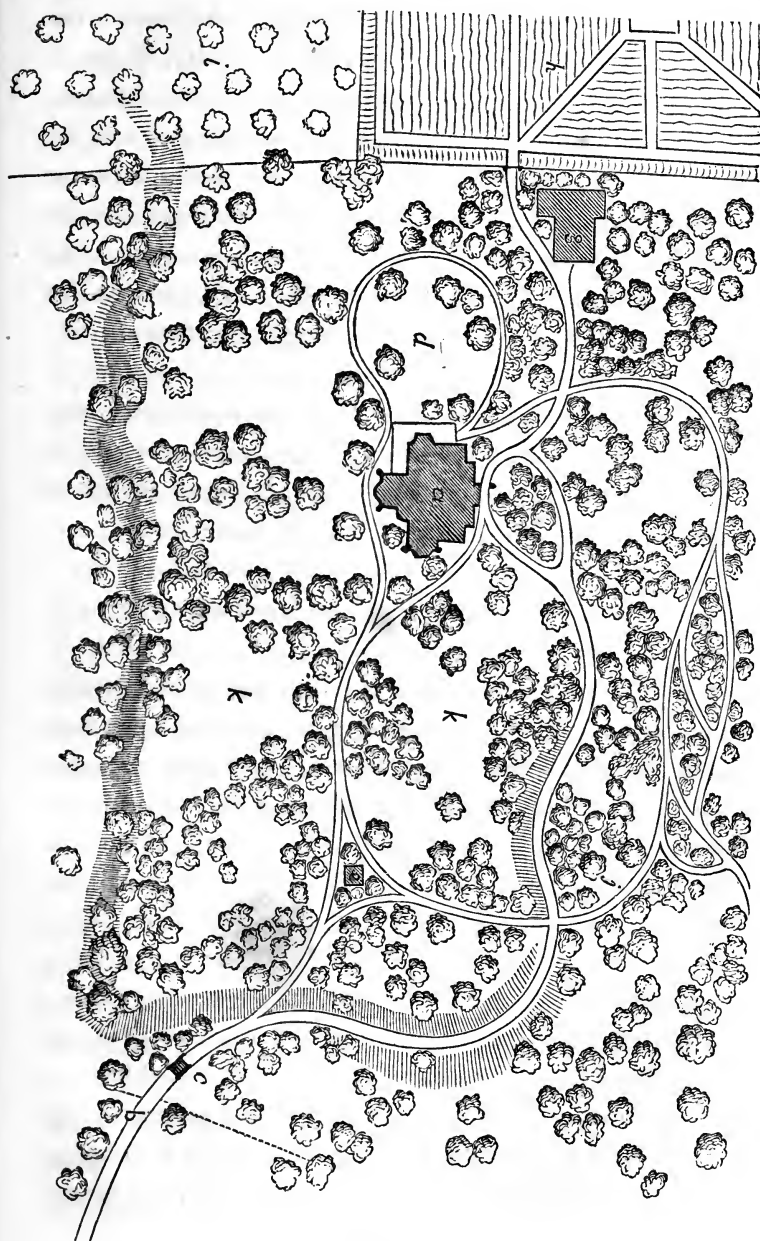
The whole internal arrangement of this "*beau idéal* villa" of Mr. Davis' is, we think, highly remarkable for its elegance, its compactness, and the abundance and convenience of its accommodations. While any portion of the house may by itself be used by the family at any time, the effect of the entire first floor, when thrown open at once, would be more striking than that of many mansions we have seen of four times the size, where the rooms, having no connexion, and being badly arranged, produced little effect as a whole.

Estimate. The estimated cost of this villa varies from \$12,000 to \$15,000, according to the material adopted, stone or bricks, (either,) and the degree of finish employed in the interior.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE GROUNDS.

The situation selected for this villa is a hill of considerable extent, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson, which is densely wooded with a natural growth of forest trees. The preference was given to this site, as its natural picturesqueness and intricacy seemed to be admirably in keeping with the style of the building in view, and also, as it is found much easier to produce, in a short time, a satisfactory effect, by thinning out and improving a suitable natural wood, than by planting and raising up new growths of sylvan accessories, where none are already existing.

The grounds are about 120 acres in extent. In the accompanying plan, Fig. 79, a considerable portion in the neighborhood of the site for the house is shown. There is



[Fig. 79.]

a great variety of surface caused by the undulations of the ground, upon this area, which will eventually, if proper advantage is taken of this circumstance, cause the demesne to appear of large extent. In laying out the grounds, the course of the entrance road *b*, was determined by a natural depression, which afforded a much more easy and suitable approach, than could be found in any other direction. The road itself is not made in the *bottom* of the little dell, as this would render it wet, and even liable to be washed away at certain seasons of the year, but upon one side of the sloping bank, at a sufficient height above to insure the dryness and firmness of the road, at all seasons. At *c*, the road is carried across a small stream, which affords an opportunity of introducing a pretty rustic bridge, constructed of the roots and stems of the trees felled in opening the road. An object of this kind, strictly useful in its character, when, as in this case, it can be legitimately introduced, always gives interest to a walk or road through the grounds, although it should never be made when there is not some obvious purpose beyond that of mere ornament.

There will be, eventually, an opportunity for creating a great variety in these grounds, but as an idea of this kind of situation can scarcely, like a flat surface, be conveyed by a mere plan, we shall only designate a few of the leading points of interest. There is an open lawn *d*, at the south side of the house, to be enlivened by groups of flowering shrubs and plants, that will contrast agreeably with the dark verdure of the thicker groups of foliage on the other sides. At *e*, is a rustic pavilion or summer-house, Fig. 80, on a knoll slightly elevated above the surrounding surface. The stable and other out-buildings, are located

at *g*, the kitchen garden at *h*, and the orchard at *i*. The long and intricate walk *j*, which may be led, at pleasure, a long distance beneath the shady, embowering branches of tall beeches, stately maples, and “melancholy pines,” now threading little dells filled with mosses and ferns, and dark with forest verdure, and again emerging into sunny



[Fig. 80.]

glades, opened among the forest trees here and there, will be one of the most agreeable features of the place. The greatest charm of this residence, when it is completed, will be the novelty and contrast experienced in coming directly from the highly artificial and populous city, only

a couple of miles distant, to its quiet, secluded shades, full of wildness, only sufficiently subdued by art to heighten its natural beauty.

The principal difficulty in skilfully treating a residence like this, to be formed on an entirely new surface, covered with wood, lies in thinning out and opening the wood judiciously—in seizing on the finer portions to be left, and selecting such as may, with the greatest advantage, be cleared away. It must be borne in mind, as we have previously urged, that few *single trees* can be left, but that the thinning must be done by opening glades boldly, *k*, and leaving the trees in groups, masses, thickets and groves. Trimming up the trees, beyond what is absolutely necessary in removing dead branches, should never be attempted, but unsightly underwood should be removed,

except in distant parts, where it is desired to retain the wild and picturesque character of the place for the sake of contrasting with the more dressed air immediately around the house. In short, the *natural expression* of a place like this must be thoroughly studied, before making any improvements, as otherwise, the latter will, instead of heightening and developing its original charm, only weaken and render it incongruous and unsatisfactory.

ADDENDA.

Cements for the exterior of buildings.—In the description of the preceding designs, we have frequently recommended brick and cement, as a mode of construction highly suitable for cottages. Houses built in this manner will be found much dryer and warmer in winter, and much cooler in summer, than those built of wood; and the greater solidity and durability of such dwellings, as well as their superior architectural expression, will always render them preferable to dwellings built of so perishable a material as timber.

In speaking of brick and cement, however, we must not be understood as referring to the wretched mode of plastering exterior walls which generally passes current under this name, examples of which may at once occur to some of our readers, to prejudice them against the employment of this mode of construction. Indeed, there is no subject hitherto so little understood by the majority of our practical men, as that of cements suitable for resisting the attacks of the weather on exterior walls. Accordingly we not unfrequently see whole surfaces of this so-called cement, crumbling and falling from the walls, and the proprietor, lamenting the sad appearance of the exterior of his dwelling, protests loudly against all cements.

The fact, however, that there are, both in this country

and abroad, numerous examples of cements resisting the attacks of the weather for a great length of time, and becoming almost incorporated with the solid wall, should teach our builders that the error lies in their ignorance of its nature, and the proper mode of mixing and laying it on.

The frequent failures in exterior cements arise, 1st, From the use of sand composed of rounded, worn particles, mixed with earthy matter ; 2dly, From the employment of hydraulic cements of inferior or unsuitable quality ;* 3dly, From the use of poor lime ; and 4thly, From imperfect mixture and application of the materials.

If in building of brick and cement, the following particulars are strictly observed, we can confidently insure satisfactory results. The walls should be laid of the best hard brick, the roughness or exterior unevenness of which is an advantage. In laying the brick-work, the outer surface of the walls should not be *pointed*, but the mortar only roughly *struck off* with the trowel ; indeed, the preferable mode is to spread the mortar in such a manner that it may not come quite to the outer edge of the brick work in all parts, but leave little recesses or slight cavities, which being filled up by the cement, will afford a more perfect hold and lodgment for the exterior coating.

Immediately before putting on the cement, the wall to which it is to be applied must be well scrubbed with a stout and coarse broom, and an abundance of water, in order both to get rid of all loose sand, mortar, or other

* Many of the hydraulic limes, or cements, of this state are totally unfit for exterior work, as they contain a salt (muriate of soda) which, on the absorption of water, crystallizes upon the brick walls, and thus forces off the cement. This is the secret of nine-tenths of the failures in cementing houses in this and other sections of the country. The best hydraulic lime that we can recommend, is that of Berlin, Ct.

matter adhering to the face of the wall, and partially to saturate the surface bricks with moisture, in order that the cement may *set* more equally and gradually.

In making the cement, choose a hydraulic lime that has been thoroughly tested, and is known to be well adapted to resist the weather, *in the air* as well as under water, and let it be perfectly fresh, as it will be nearly worthless if it has been long prepared, unless it has been kept in entirely air-tight vessels. The very best and purest lime should also be selected,—of the greatest tenacity in mortar, and such as will slacken equally throughout. Especial pains should also be taken to procure sharp angular sand, which, if not perfectly clean, must be freed from any admixture of earthy particles, by repeated washings. Let the lime be thoroughly slaked, and a good mortar be made in sufficient quantity for the whole of the work, of the lime and sand. When the masons are ready for plastering, open one of the casks of cement, and mix the latter in the proportion of one third to two thirds of the mortar, making a hod of the mixture at a time, as it would otherwise partially set before it could be used. Only one coat of cement should ever be put on, as it will then form one homogeneous mass with the wall.* In finishing the surface, *float it off* as smoothly as possible, and mark it off in courses to resemble stone, coloring it while the cement is yet only partially dry, so that the coloring matter may set with the cement.

In mixing the coloring material, choose some of the

* Or rather, two layers may be applied, directly one after the other, which will at once form one. The coat of lime-putty frequently applied to stuccos to give “an elegant finish,” soon crumbles off, and hastens the decay of the surface underneath.

ochres, or earthy colors, for a base, rendering it liquid by the use of *milk*, and varying the tint by adding other colors, until the desired tint be obtained. In order to protect the cement against moisture, it is the practice of the most successful plasterers, to mix, or incorporate with the coloring wash, or paint, a quantity of thick boiled grease or fatty matter, in the proportion of six or eight quarts to a half barrel of the paint. The cement should be applied in fine weather, free from frost, and it will be preferable in all cases, if buildings covered by it are finished in time to allow them to become pretty thoroughly dry before winter. Two months will probably be sufficient.

The decay of cemented surfaces, arises most frequently from the unsuitable or imperfect construction of the roof or cornice at the eaves, or barge-board. For this reason, buildings in the Italian style, with bold projecting roofs, generally retain the cement in a much more perfect state than those with narrow and slender copings or projections; but a little care exercised in the first construction, will render a well cemented house much more durable, and one that requires far less repairs than any house built of wood, or other perishable material.

Building Contracts. The great disproportion frequently occurring between the estimate or contract, and the final cost of a house, is a very frequent source of disappointment and vexation, to persons who engage for the first time in building. The cottage or villa is contracted to be built by the mechanics, at a fair, or even a low price, quite satisfactory to the proprietor, but when the building is complete, the bills are often found to exceed the contracting price by one third or one half the original sum.

This result will always, on experience, be found to arise from two causes. The first of these is the want of a well digested and thoroughly satisfactory plan, before the contracts are made. A general idea of the arrangement, or a mutual understanding to copy pretty nearly the house of Mr. A., or B., in the neighborhood, is very often as definite a shape as the matter assumes before the house is commenced. While it is in progress, the subject opening on the mind of the owner, new arrangements or alterations in the plan are suggested; an additional room here, a closet or staircase there, would, it is discovered, add so greatly to the elegance or convenience of the house, that they are of course at once introduced. There are not wanting mechanics, who, finding perhaps that they shall obtain but a moderate profit on their original contracts, and being secure of the whole work, charge at a greatly increased price for these additional items, knowing that no other builder can now be brought into competition with them, to reduce the rate by a lower estimate.

The second source of multiplied expense, is the want of proper *specifications* when the building is proposed to be estimated upon. The specifications of a building, to be contracted for at a certain price, are supposed to embrace every portion of the building, and every item of the expense. Now to draw up a full and complete list of specifications for a house of considerable size, requires a very accurate knowledge of every thing relating to building—a knowledge that neither the generality of proprietors, nor but few artisans among us will generally be found to possess thoroughly. Usually, these specifications for a country house are drawn up at the suggestion of the

proprietor, by one of the master workmen, and include all the particulars that occur to him or his employer. But in carrying out these specifications, it is found that so large a number of items have been overlooked, that the *bill of extras*, at the close of the work, amounts to 20 or 30 per cent. on the whole estimate.

To obviate these evils it is evident that it is highly necessary to have perfectly satisfactory plans, showing every portion of the house, necessary to a perfect understanding of all its parts, before it is commenced or contracted for, *in order that no material alteration may be made while it is in progress*; and also to procure from some experienced and competent architect, or master-builder, very complete and full specifications for the whole work.

We have in these remarks supposed the *contract* mode of building, because experience has led us to believe that in most parts of the country the work may be done in this way in an equally excellent manner, and at a much lower cost than by the days-work system. This is owing partly to the fact, that a great deal more judgment and proper economy will always be exercised in the purchase of materials, etc., by a master-builder for himself, than for the proprietor; and partly, also, that in all buildings there is a great deal of labor of secondary importance, which may be performed at a cheap rate to the master-builder by his apprentices, and which would otherwise be paid for at the journeyman's rate in the days-work system. At the same time the owner, or superintendent of the work, retains the power to inspect and reject all workmanship or materials not of a proper and specified quality.

The most economical mode of building in the United

States will therefore be found to be that of employing only the best master workman, building by contract, and undertaking the work only when provided with complete plans and specifications.

Employment of architects or professional men.—The most mortifying feature, to a person of cultivated taste, in architecture of our country-houses built within the last ten years, is the frequent violation of correct proportions, of unity of decorations, and of appropriateness of style so frequently seen, even in our finest residences. This arises sometimes from the indulgence of the fancy or caprice of the proprietor, and sometimes from the bad advice, or worse plans of the country carpenter or mason in his employ. Although such buildings please their owners at first, yet with the dawns of a more extensive knowledge, obtained either by the examination of really admirable edifices, or by a greater familiarity with the subject, they almost certainly regret, when it is too late, the errors they have so hastily committed.

To those who are not really thoroughly informed and competent themselves, (a class yet very small in all countries,) we would strongly recommend the employment, in any building of importance, of the best professional talent. They may then feel assured not only of having a satisfactory production, but one which, being correctly designed, will rather grow than lessen in their admiration as their knowledge or taste for architectural beauty increases.

When we have really decided to build, the difference between a common form and an excellent one may at once be secured in favor of the former, by applying to an

architect of talent and experience. The small addition (from 2 to 5 per cent.) which this will make to the whole cost of the building, is certainly a consideration of trifling consequence, when we reflect that in the design lies the whole *individuality* of the building, whether it shall be full of beauty, grace, or picturesqueness, or abound in uncouthness, incongruity and foolish conceits—a matter of the more importance as it is to continue before our eyes and become identified almost with ourselves, perhaps, for a life time! Many persons within our knowledge have been deterred from applying to a professional man for advice in building a house, or laying out their grounds, from a mistaken idea of the enormous charges to which they would be subjected. In the hope of lessening this error we have applied to Mr. Davis, of New-York, one of our ablest architects, for a general list of professional terms, an extract from which we shall here offer.

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